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AND

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VOL. X. No. 476.]

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1859.

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price 2s., or sent post free on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by
Miss Couper, 60, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.
Mrs. Carter writes—"My head, which was bald, is now
covered with new hair." Mrs. Williams—"I can show a
fine head of hair from using your Crinutrial." Mrs. Rogers,
"My hair is gaining strength and thickness." Sargt.
Craven—"Through using it I have an excellent mou-
tache." Mr. Yates—"The young man has now a good pair
of whiskers. I want two packets for other customers."

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

Blood has been drawn upon both banks of the river Po; so that the terrible game of war has been commenced in desperate earnest. On the afternoon of Friday last, war was formally declared by the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, who crossed the frontier with a force, said to have been composed of twenty battalions and eight batteries of cannon. One of the first consequences of General Gyulai's movement appears to have been the act of levying on the unfortunate town of Navara a heavy contribution of provisions and forage, to be delivered under pain of the infliction of a fine amounting to five times the value of the supplies required. This hungry demand was followed by the publication of a proclamation, in which the invading General promises to the Sardinian population "liberty, honour, security of property, maintenance of laws, and protection;" promises which the Piedmontese will no doubt estimate at their just value, considering the experience of Austrian forbearance, which they have already had, and if there is any truth in a telegram, dated from Turin, on Wednesday, which states that the enemy had everywhere levied heavy contributions on the Sardinian population.

From the latest telegrams we may conclude that the Austrians are moving upon Alessandria; but that up to Wednesday night they had not succeeded in crossing the Po in any very considerable numbers. Heavy rains had been falling for some days, and the river in consequence has presented an obstacle to the Austrian advance. Several attempts have been made, and it was in one of these that the first blood of the campaign was shed. The point at which the Piedmontese troops appear to have successfully repelled the enemy is called Frassinetto, and here, according to a Sardinian communication, the Austrians suffered severely. We must, however, be upon our guard, with regard to all such statements; Piedmont as well as Austria may be tempted to "cook" its war intelligence.

The general opinion in Paris is, that a great battle cannot be delayed for many days, and that it will, in all probability, be fought upon the plain of Marengo, upon the very ground where, on the 14th of June, 1800, the first Napoleon won the victory which made him master of Italy. It would look as if the Austrians were about to try the question over again; to win back, if they may, the eagles which were snatched from them half a century ago.

Meantime the French forces are swelling upon the soil of Piedmont. At the commencement of the week there were 40,000 men in Genoa, and a large number of men were assembled at Susa,

though the latter portion of the French army were wanting their artillery, the passage of which over Mount Cenis had been a work of enormous difficulty, in consequence of the snowed-up state of the roads, and although a body of 4,000 men have been engaged for the last ten days in clearing them.

In France, in spite of the heavy conscription which is inevitable, and in spite of the unsatisfactory appearance of the vine, the popular enthusiasm is gradually warming in favour of the war; and the Imperial manifesto has been received in a way that must have given very pleasant assurances to the mind of the Emperor, at the moment when he is quitting his capital, and leaving his wife and child at the mercy of a thousand accidents that may befall them in his absence. His manifesto is the boldest utterance which the European complications have yet called forth. "I wish not for conquest," he says, "but I am determined firmly to maintain my national and traditional policy." And again, "I respect the territories and the rights of neutral powers; but I boldly avow my sympathies with a people, whose history is mingled with our own, and who now groan under foreign oppression." If he takes up the sword in the cause of Italian independence, he says, "it is because Austria has driven matters to such an extremity, that her dominion must either extend to the Alps, or Italy must be free to the shores of the Adriatic—for every corner of Italy which remains independent endangers the power of Austria."

There can be no mistake as to the drift of this language. To deprive Austria of her pernicious influence in Italy is the object for which Napoleon goes to the wars: there are plenty who will doubt whether he has not some object besides.

In England there is, happily, an almost unanimous conviction as to the duty of this country in the present juncture of affairs: the preservation of a strict neutrality is what nearly all agree to demand of whatever Minister may hold office after the opening of Parliament. In addition to various expressions of this conviction drawn forth by the speeches of candidates at the elections, a great meeting was held at Leeds, on Wednesday, for the special purpose of pronouncing strongly in favour of a perfectly neutral policy being maintained by the English Government. The example is one which we shall hope to see followed by the inhabitants of every large city and town in the country; for it will need all the strength of public opinion to hold this country secure from the attempts which will infallibly be made to draw her into the great European quarrel.

Few parliamentary seats now remain to be filled, and the leaders of the great parties are counting their gains, for they all declare themselves to be gainers by the election. Mr. Disraeli, speaking at

the Bucks County-hall, on Monday, ventured to express his belief that Lord Derby would recommence business with a force of 300 votes. The returns, as far as we can make them up, certainly do not on the face of them show so favourably for the Tory Ministry; but there will not be any long period of doubt as to the relative strength of parties after the new House assembles, for both Lord Palmerston and Sir James Graham have clearly intimated that battle will at once be given, and the weakest side driven to the wall. Mr. Disraeli's speech was remarkable for the hopeful way in which he speaks of the finances of the country in the face of the war-storm which is bursting over Europe: according to his view there is not another country in Europe that could sustain for any lengthened period a heavy pressure upon its means.

The question of Reform, about which the country has certainly made up its mind, is making the Conservative party very uncomfortable, in spite of its success with the constituencies. Mr. Newdegate was at the pains to denounce democracy, and its chief apostle, Mr. Bright, at the North Warwickshire hustings, on Tuesday; and Sir Hugh Cairns, at Belfast, looking with alarm at the probable consequences of a 5*l.* borough franchise, under which, he says, the new voters would completely swamp the old, exclaimed—"this would not be reform—it would be revolution!" To which a voice replied, "Manslaughter!"—a *reductio ad absurdum* which could hardly have failed to impress her Majesty's sharpwitted Solicitor-General.

From India we have very brief but striking news: it is no less than the announcement that, at last, Tantia Topce, whom our wearied troops have been for so many months vainly hunting down, has been captured. How the capture was effected remains to be explained; the telegram, which reached the Indian-Office on Thursday, only stated the bare fact that, on the 7th of last month, he was seized by Colonel Meade. The telegram conveying this intelligence is particularly obscure, but we are led to infer that Maun Singh, who is reported to have given himself up to Major Reed, has betrayed his fellow rebel-leader, possibly making the service he has rendered to the Indian Government the price of his life.

Among the minor topics of the week, we may note the activity of the Court of Common Council. On Thursday it voted one hundred guineas to the Neapolitan exiles, not alone from motives of charity, but to mark its sympathy with the great principle of freedom for which those men have suffered. Its activity in another direction has not been quite so praiseworthy. One party in the City, headed by Sir R. Carden, has made a dead set at the street sellers, against whom a complaint of "obstruction" has been laid before the Council, in the shape of a petition, signed, according to its supporters, by persons of high standing in the City, one of whom enjoys, it was observed, an income of 10,000*l.* a year. Sir R. Carden says that sympathy with poor people is "all very well," but that it is overdone in the City, and that, for his part, he believes that street sellers come into the City, not to sell their wares, but for all sorts of bad purposes. After a very warm discussion, the petitioners carried the day by a very small majority, and the subject was referred to the proper committee.

Home Intelligence.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

RICHARD BEDFORD ALLEN, underwriter at Lloyd's, who stands charged with forging a transfer of stock for 875*l.*, has been committed for trial. It was stated that there was another similar charge against the prisoner which might be afterwards brought forward.

A man is in custody, charged with the sacrilegious destruction of paintings at Marylebone Church that was perpetrated some time ago. The prisoner is called James Hughes, an ex-policeman, and a discharged patient of a lunatic asylum.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, the case of Scully v. Ingram was again brought forward. Mr. Edwin James opposed the rule nisi for a new trial, which Mr. Bovill had obtained on Mr. Ingram's behalf. The arguments were not concluded when the court rose.

At the Middlesex Sessions John Wilson, described as an "agent," and Eliza Edwards, a half-blind woman, were indicted for stealing a copper boiler. It appeared that the male prisoner had been connected with a gang who hired houses and extorted money from the owners to give them up again, and committed various frauds on tradesmen. The judge condemned Edwards to four, and Wilson to twelve months' imprisonment, remarking on the bad and cowardly conduct of the latter in inducing the former to commit frauds from which he (Wilson) derived all the benefit, and the poor woman all the risk.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

At Richmond a surgeon named Smethurst has been arrested upon suspicion of poisoning his reputed wife, but who was not actually married to him. It is said that the deceased was possessed of property, which the prisoner was aware of, and some arrangements had been desired to be made for the disposal of a portion. She fell ill, and was attended by Drs. Julian and Bird, of Richmond, who administered proper medicine. All their attention and medicine acted quite contrary to the desired effect, and she expired in great agony on Tuesday morning. It being the opinion of the medical gentlemen who attended her that she had been poisoned, the prisoner was apprehended, and taken before the magistrates, who decided on remanding the prisoner, that the viscera might be analysed by Professor Taylor.

At Nottingham a surgeon named Thackeray has been committed to take his trial for manslaughter, in consequence of the death of a poor woman under his hands in her confinement. He is accused of being drunk and of acting with brutal indifference. This is, however, only one side of the story, as represented by the deceased's relations.

William McCormack, a farmer, residing at Derry-haw, near Tynan, Armagh, was found murdered near his own house on Thursday. It is stated that the deceased took some land from which a person had been evicted.

ACCIDENTS.

A FEARFUL catastrophe has occurred off the Irish coast. The American ship Pomona sailed from the Mersey on the 27th ult. for New York, with 375 passengers and a crew of thirty-two seamen. On Thursday she went on shore on the Blackwater Bank, off Wexford, and, while stranded, her masts were cut away. During Friday a boat from the wrecked vessel was put off, and landed sixteen people in safety. Another boat likewise put off, but she was capsized in the surge. When the ship first went on shore the weather was so boisterous that no communication could take place between the wreck and the shore; and on Saturday morning the Pomona beat over the bank, and sank in nine fathoms of water. The *Dublin Evening Post* states that out of 375 emigrants only four were saved, and of the crew, thirty-two in number, fifteen were lost—making a total loss of 386 lives. The passengers were chiefly Irish.

A most destructive fire occurred on Saturday, in Bristol, at the sugar refinery of Messrs. Frupp, Mudge, and Co., Quay Head, which is one of the largest refineries in the kingdom. The adjoining warehouse of Messrs. Pickford, and some other houses, were much damaged. The greater part of the stock, together with 1,000 tons of charcoal (worth 15*l.* per ton), upwards of 500 tons of raw sugar, the whole of the cylinders, and other costly machinery, and the buildings, have been sacrificed. The firm were insured to the extent of 80,000*l.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The most energetic steps have been taken by Government to furnish forth a naval force worthy of the

empire, and sufficient for any emergency. A Royal proclamation was issued on Saturday, regarding the manning of the navy; an increased bounty of 10*l.* to volunteers is offered, which will doubtless induce a large increase to this arm of our defences. At Woolwich and Chatham, the Admiralty have directed the whole of the vessels, comprising the second division of the steam reserve, to have their sea fire-hearths immediately fixed on board, and are hastening the completion of the various new class steam-frigates in progress of construction; augmenting the working establishments of every department. A great number of additional hands have been accordingly ordered to be taken on forthwith.

We (*Times*) understand that there are at present no less than 700 vacancies for young gentlemen as cadets in the naval service.

The *Cape Town Argus* says:—The search for her Majesty's brig Sappho, supposed to have been lost on her voyage to Australia, is, we are confidently informed, about to be renewed. H. M. steamer, Hermes, is immediately to be dispatched to St. Paul's, the Crozettes and Desolation Island, &c., for that purpose.

Louis Napoleon's new cannon are internally grooved, as in arms "*de précision*." The calibres are reduced to two dimensions only—12-pounders for siege guns, and 4-pounders for field batteries. For the navy the calibres remain unaltered. The solid ball is done away with, the projectile being one which strikes like a full shot, and then bursts like a shell, thus having a double effect. It is fitted with waddings of lead, which enter into the grooves of the gun, and give the requisite precision to the aim. A mass of masonry, breached by a battery of the 12-pounder new guns, at a distance of 70 metres, proved that fewer rounds from the rifled gun were required to open the breach than from the old 24, and at double the distance. The 4-pounder field piece is so small, that gunners can carry it on their shoulders without difficulty.

A large detachment of Coast Guardsmen, called in for sea service, have arrived at Portsmouth. These men, the greater number of whom are good seamen, will be drafted into the ships just commissioned, and form the nuclei of crews, to be completed by volunteers.

Agents for the Admiralty, were during last week engaged in Liverpool, making arrangements for chartering first-class steamships to convey troops and warlike stores to the Mediterranean.

According to a telegram from Trieste, a British squadron has left Malta for the Adriatic. It is added that another squadron is to cruise before Genoa.

We shall probably soon hear whether Government will respond to the patriotic feeling which has been awakened in the matter of volunteering. At a meeting of the Portsmouth Town Council a resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That it is desirable to establish a volunteer rifle corps within the borough, and that the town council be requested to communicate with the proper authorities, asking for the necessary assistance."

On Wednesday, at Chatham, the screw liner, Hood, 91, was launched. The ceremony of "christening" the ship was performed by Miss Hood, a granddaughter of Lord Hood, after whom the vessel is named. The screw corvette, Charybdis, 21, is ordered to be launched on the 1st of June. In consequence of a sudden order received from the Admiralty the whole of the seamen riggers at Chatham proceeded on Wednesday to Sheerness for the purpose of assisting in navigating the line-of-battle screw steamer, Royal George, 102, round to Portsmouth.

Colonel Bloomfield, R.A., Second Commandant of Woolwich garrison, and Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty, has received his appointment as Inspector-General of Artillery. Sir Richard Dacres is named as the probable successor of General Williams as Commandant of Woolwich. General Williams, in a few days, will proceed to his new appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the district of Canada and Nova Scotia.

An Admiralty notice has been issued, inviting applications from duly-qualified persons to serve as Second Masters in the Royal Navy.

During the last few days the naval rendezvous on Tower-hill was besieged by hundreds of persons anxious to take service in the Royal Navy under the new regulations, awarding a bounty for entering.

IRELAND.

There has been a serious riot at Limerick, arising out of the election. On Wednesday the police were assailed with stones and other missiles. The Riot Act was read, and orders were given to fire. Two men were killed and five wounded. It was feared that, despite the exertions of the clergy and magistrates, together with the police and military forces, some further serious rioting would occur. Demonstrations are numerous in honour of the successful candidates, Messrs. Russell and Gavan.

At Dublin, on Wednesday, judgment was given in the Court of Queen's Bench on the application to admit to bail the prisoners in Tralee Gaol, awaiting trial at the next assizes on a charge of being members of the Phoenix Club. The judges disagreeing, their lordships delivered judgment in the usual form. Mr. Justice Hayes and the Lord Chief Justice decided against the application, and Judges O'Brien and Perrin were in favour of it. The Court being equally divided, the application fell to the ground, and the prisoners are to remain in gaol.

At Kilbeggan, county Westmeath, Mr. Jessop, of Tyrrel's Pass, had taken a farm from which the former tenant had been evicted. Here he has since resided, never leaving home without being armed, and almost invariably escorted by a policeman. On Saturday, having been at Kilbeggan, he returned without his escort. Near his own house, he was fired at by a man stationed behind a wall by the roadside. The shot took effect in his abdomen, but he had time to observe the man who wounded him, and to return his fire before he fell insensible. The ball has been extracted, but little hopes of recovery are entertained. This outrage occurred in the broad daylight, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, on the public road, in a populous neighbourhood, and within sight of a police barracks.

ELECTION SPEECHES.

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE.—At the Dover election this gentleman endeavoured, amid a terrific row between his friends and those of the successful candidates, to address the electors; and seldom has that eminent joker so vigorously sustained his reputation. He hinted that Sir Henry Leeke (who appears to be as unhappy in his name as in his principles) was sailing "under scaled orders." He compared Mr. Birmingham, a gentleman who had brought forward another candidate who had not been heard of in politics for twenty-two years, to a "resurrection man." The candidate himself was one of those "flowers born to blush unseen, and waste his sweetness on the—Dover—air." Britannia was "a most respectable old lady who had formed an unfortunate connexion with Sir John Pakington." The proposer of Sir Henry Leeke, a surgeon, was a "bungler with a lancet" and a "bungler with the tongue," and was further held up to public ridicule as a rejected suitor of one of Mr. Osborne's relatives. Dover and the Conservatives were compared to Susannah and the Elders; the clergy of the establishment were "favourable at once to peace and punch;" Mr. Nicol was to "discount bills at one per cent.;" Sir J. Pakington was "a pocket Nero, fiddling while the empire was in flames;" Leeke—inevitable and unfortunate Admiral—was "a leak who would bring tears to nobody's eyes." He then thanked the electors for the attention they had given him "under very exciting circumstances." They reminded him, he said, of the description of an Irish election, which said, "the election concluded with a bonfire, a riot, and other demonstrations of enjoyment." He wished them all good evening, and he hoped, when next they caught him addressing them from those hustings, they would not wear in their hats so many gold laurel leaves.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, M.P.—At Tamworth, on the day of nomination (says a contemporary), Sir Robert became humorous, and unaffectedly familiar. Sir Henry Leeke, who has been returned for Dover, he called a "leaky old Admiral;" and, like a comical Cassandra, prophesied that the "leaky" old gentleman was, at the very moment he was speaking, being "skinned like an eel" by Mr. Osborne. As for Mr. Daniel, who ventured to oppose Sir Robert, he was the "small beer candidate." The First Lord of the Admiralty he styled a "bumptious sort of a man," and the Lord of Tamworth finally convulsed his audience with a jovial parallel between Sir John Pakington, and a "heavy swell" at Spithead.

MR. FITZGERALD, M.P.—In the hustings speech of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, there was a passage relative to Russia. He said the Government had put a question to Russia, asking in direct terms, whether a treaty existed containing anything hostile to England. Prince Gortschakoff replied in those words:—"I do not deny that there exists a written engagement between France and Russia, but I can assure you in the most positive manner that such an arrangement contains nothing that, in the most distant manner, could be interpreted as constituting a hostile alliance against England. If Lord Malmesbury should be questioned on the subject, he may answer with confidence in the above sense, and I give you my personal guarantee that the declaration will not be falsified by the facts."

RIGHT HON. JAMES WILKESIDE, M.P.—At the Dublin University election this gentleman said,—"The present dissolution of Parliament was important because of the policy which it might inaugurate, and because of the crisis with which it would have to deal." The foreign affairs of England, it was true,

were encompassed with gloom; but the spectacle afforded to the people of these countries was magnificent in the contrast between the condition of a free country and those that are despotically governed; between those countries governed by opinion and those governed by the sword; and if the struggle should come, he believed that the unlimited resources and irresistible power of free States would ultimately prevail against despotic power. Therefore it was that he had no fear of the result, so far as England was concerned. Blessed with freedom and a happy constitution, he had little apprehension that England, if the struggle should come, would fail in that struggle. She had been tried before, and had come scatheless from that struggle. What should be her policy? It was said that one country should not permit another to grasp at universal dominion; but the policy of England should be simple—to be armed, to be ready, to be resolute, and to be just; in a word, “to keep her powder dry.” They saw two great despotic empires—France and Russia—coercing another despotic empire—Austria—to give free institutions to her subjects. When, however, war was desired, a pretext could always be found; but that pretext would not stand the scrutinising eye of reason.

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.—The hon. gentleman made one of his usual patriotic addresses to the electors of Sheffield on his being again returned, and on that occasion took care to keep the idea of “*tear em*” before them very vividly. His colleague, Mr. Hadfield, insinuated that “*moral influence*” should be England’s arm, but such is not the idea of Mr. Roebuck. “I say that among the nations of the world, if England wishes to maintain peace, she should show herself dangerous if she is meddled with. The time has not arrived when, being smitten on one cheek, it is wise to offer the other. If a man smites me, I smite him.” There is one thing which Mr. Roebuck wants more than a Reform Bill, just now, and that is a British fleet in the British Channel, tremendous and irresistible. “There is nothing that I would not do, no vote that I would not pass, to maintain a triumphant fleet for England in the Channel.” He would not hear of explanations or chances of adjustment. There must be war. He foretold it, and he will not be driven from his opinion. “War has happened, and though the mystifications of the telegraph are now taking place, be you sure that war has happened, and that the fields of Italy will be deluged with blood. If the world abroad,” added he, “shall know that the least infringement of the dominion or territory of England will be followed by an instantaneous and terrible retribution, then, I say, England will be safe.”

MR. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.—On his re-election for South Wilts, the right hon. gentleman’s speech chiefly related to the Reform Bill question, the little he said about the affairs of Europe being complimentary to the Government for the efforts it had made to promote the peace. He remarked that great allowance was to be made for Lord Malmesbury’s want of experience. Mr. Herbert defended the vote he gave on Lord John Russell’s amendment which defeated the Government. He said it would have been childish for a reformer to have sanctioned the second reading of a bill which looked like serving up carrots and greens to table, while the round of beef was omitted. With regard to the ballot, he said that he thought it much the same as if a lot of soldiers were to say to their captain before the fight began, “Let us blacken our faces so that any of us who run away may not be recognised.”

SIR GEORGE C. LEWIS, M.P.—On Saturday, in his speech to the electors of Radnor, the right hon. part. made some severe remarks upon the Government. He observed that Lord Derby said this country would preserve an armed neutrality. When two foreign nations are at war, if a neutral power maintains an armed neutrality, being prepared for hostilities, it must either arm for purposes of offence or defence. It was not probable that when France and Austria prepared to go to war about Sardinian that they would attack England, and therefore it could hardly be meant that we should arm for purposes of defence. It must mean that we should be prepared to take an offensive part on one side; he could put no other meaning on the phrase. Lord Derby had, he rejoiced to see, since somewhat retracted that opinion, but whatever the results of subsequent intelligence might be, it was clear that the belief of ministers that they were in the secrets of the French court did not rest on a very solid foundation. We must assume that their information was of the most limited kind, and that they were unable to inform themselves of what was passing in Europe; or that having that information they did not make such use of it as men of sagacity and judgment ought to make. He had confidence that the good sense and sterling qualities of the English people would bring us safely through the crisis, but it would not be owing to the wise advice of the temperate councils of her Majesty’s Government.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, M.P.—At Droitwich election, the First Lord of the Admiralty said, he feared a sanguinary war was on the point of breaking out. He could not refrain from expressing his sense of the great responsibility which rested at that moment on those who conducted the press of this country. The agitation in the public funds had, he had no hesitation in saying, arisen, irrespectively of the real state of affairs, which was serious enough, to a very great extent, from a want of due caution in some portion of the public press in publishing prematurely, and in an exaggerated form, intelligence calculated to create the greatest alarm, and for which unquestionably they could not have had an authority sufficiently authentic to justify the publication. He was afraid we could hardly flatter ourselves that war would be averted. Everything at this moment portended a great sanguinary war; in which probably all the great powers of Europe might be, or perhaps he ought to say, must be to some extent concerned. The only one power which could reasonably hope to be disengaged or disentangled from this unhappy struggle was the free land in which we ourselves live. At present we were on friendly terms with all European powers. Yet the day might come when it would be very difficult for England to maintain her neutrality. Her Majesty’s Government felt that they must be prepared for events, and had determined to render both the military and naval services, but especially the latter, highly efficient. He expected that the number of screw line-of-battle ships would shortly be double what it was when he assumed office. He had always made his appointments without considering anything except who was the best man, and he should continue to act on that principle.

MR. NEWDEGATE.—This gentleman’s speech at the hustings on his re-election was devoted to assailing the positions of Mr. Bright. He also proceeded to attack democracy, and to contend that equality and uniformity could not exist in this world, seeing that one thing would differ so much in size, shape, form, colour, and smell from another. Mr. Newdegate’s speech will lead to the impression that the hon. gentleman is of opinion that the Christian religion is based upon highly aristocratic principles.

MESSRS. HANBURY, BYNG, AND HAIG.—At the nomination for Middlesex Mr. Hanbury expressed his desire to make everything pleasant for every body. He would say frankly that he was not an out-and-out ballot man. He did not think that in Middlesex they required the ballot. He thought every man who desired might go up openly and say for whom he votes, but he believed that intimidation was carried on to a very great extent in other parts of the country, and he did not see any other mode of honest men recording their votes as they wished, except by secret voting. He thought the ballot should be carried out by a permissive measure, and provision should be made for secret voting if it were required. On the question of Church-rates he had looked forward for some compromise, but he had now come to the conclusion that nothing but entire and unconditional abolition would settle the matter. He was glad to see from the addresses of the candidates throughout the country that, in reference to foreign affairs, they were in favour of non-intervention and strict neutrality. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the time was coming when the rich man would help the poor, and when the poor man would love the rich.—The Hon. George Byng’s speech was, as usual, very nicely spoken, and contained the average amount of platitudes. He spoke of the war in these terms:—Should they be asked to interfere actively in the war on the Continent, they should inquire whether the parties came into court with clean hands who asked them to give their priceless treasure and more priceless blood to back up their cause. Their sympathy was neither with Austria nor France. Last year their sympathy was with Sardinia, but she had got into bad hands, and had made dangerous friends and alliances, and if Sardinia were assisted by France, France in her turn would subjugate Sardinia. Their policy should be one of dignified non-interference, but he was not so craven-hearted as to advise peace at any price. On the contrary, he would keep up the navy and army, and see that both were in an efficient condition. The time might come when England might be called upon to interfere, and he hoped that their innate and well-known principles of liberty would be respected when nations asked for their mediation. Then they should step forward and take care that their best men should give such advice as would restore peace, and cause the equilibrium of power in Europe to be fairly, honestly, and adequately maintained.—Mr. Haig declared his conviction that the greater number of the electors of Marylebone were Conservatives to the backbone, but they were quiet-going people who lived at home, and one half of the electors did not exercise the franchise. Those quiet-going people lived amongst their families, as he had done until last week. For ten years he had lived in the

same house, with his wife and children. He was not ashamed of having a wife and children. He had a good many of them. He asked them to listen to him. He would give the Conservative electors an opportunity of recording their votes, and he did so because some person better fitted to represent them had not come forward. When Conservative leaders left that great county uncontested he thought somebody should come forward. He was in favour of universal suffrage—in his own way of looking at it. He was in favour of vote by ballot—in his own way of looking at it. In the Reform Bill of Lord Derby there was an important principle—the lodger franchise—and it was kicked out without consideration. On the question of church-rates a most conscientious measure had been introduced by Mr. Walpole, whom he remembered at the bar some time since, and he was then quite as unknown as himself. He thought the present law of church-rates was not unjust. On the show of hands, two only were held up for Mr. Haig, who nevertheless demanded a poll.

THE WAR QUESTION AT LEEDS.—A great meeting has been held at Leeds to consider the question of the impending European war. The Mayor, who occupied the chair, Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. for the borough, and the other speakers, strongly protested against England taking any part in the struggle, and a memorial to the Queen in favour of non-intervention was enthusiastically adopted. All parties combined in this demonstration, and Mr. Beecroft, the Conservative member, was as emphatic on the side of peace as his colleague, Mr. Baines.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE WAR.

FRANCE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON’S MANIFESTO—THE WAR LOAN.

On Tuesday the following communication was made by the Emperor to the Corps Legislatif:—“Austria, in causing her army to enter the territories of the King of Sardinia, our ally, declares war against us. She thus violates treaties and justice, and menaces our frontiers. All the great Powers have protested against this aggression. Piedmont having accepted the conditions which ought to have insured peace, one asks what can be the reason of this sudden invasion? It is that Austria has brought matters to this extremity, that she must either rule up to the Alps, or Italy must be free to the shores of the Adriatic; for in this country every corner of territory which remains independent endangers her power.

“Hitherto moderation has been the rule of my conduct; now energy becomes my first duty. Let France arm, and resolutely tell Europe—‘I desire not conquest, but I desire firmly to maintain my national and traditional policy; I observe the treaties on condition that no one shall violate them against me. I respect the territories and the rights of neutral Powers, but I boldly avow my sympathies for a people whose history is mingled with our own, and who groan under foreign oppression.’

“France has shown her hatred of anarchy. She has been pleased to give me power strong enough to reduce into nonentity the abettors of disorder, and the incorrigible members of those old factions whom one incessantly sees confederating with our enemies; but she has not for all that abdicated her task of civilization. Her natural allies have always been those who desire the improvement of the human race, and when she draws the sword it is not to dominate, but to liberate. The object of this war, then, is to restore Italy to herself, not to impose upon her a change of masters, and we shall then have upon our frontiers a friendly people, who will owe to us their independence. We do not go into Italy to foment disorder, or to disturb the power of the Holy Father, whom we have replaced upon his throne, but to remove from him this foreign pressure, which weighs upon the whole Peninsula, and to help to establish there order based upon legitimate satisfied interests. We are going, then, to seek upon this classic ground—illustrated by so many victories—the footsteps of our fathers. God grant that we may be worthy of them! I am going soon to place myself at the head of the army. I leave in France the Empress and my son. Seconded by the experience and the enlightenment of the last surviving brother of the Emperor, she will understand how to show herself equal to the grandeur of her mission. I confide them to the valour of the army which remains in France to watch our frontiers and to protect our homes; I confide them to the patriotism of the National Guard; I confide them, in a word, to the entire people, who will encircle them with that affection and devotion of which I daily receive so many

proofs. Courage, then, and union! Our country is again about to show the world that she has not degenerated. Providence will bless our efforts, for that cause is holy in the eyes of God which rests on justice, humanity, love of country, and independence."

Prince Napoleon, it appears, is not to command the Imperial Guard; that would have been almost too much for the Parisians.

A rather remarkable fact is, that the crowd who accompanied the troops to the railway on several occasions amused themselves by singing the "Marseillaise" without interference from the police.

The Empress on Monday assembled in one of the salles of the Palace of the Tuileries the Cent Gardes who are to accompany her august consort to the field, and made them a speech.

The *Moniteur*, of Wednesday, contains the following decree:—"3rd. The loan of 500,000,000f. is to be contracted by national subscription. It will be a 3 per cent. loan at 60 50, with interest from December last; or a 4½ per cent. loan issued at 90, with interest payable from March last. The instalments are to be paid as follows:—One-tenth at the time of subscribing, and the remainder in eighteen monthly calls. The minimum subscription to be taken is 10f., which subscription alone will be allotted in full. The Minister of Finance states in his report, accompanying this decree, that the condition of the public treasury is most favourable, and that the resources at his disposal would allow him, without encroaching upon funds necessary for usual current services, to devote 300 million francs to war expenses.

The Emperor's departure is again delayed, it is said, until Tuesday.

He gave a farewell reception at the Tuileries last evening to a party of about 650. Rear-Admiral Dupony has this day received orders to leave Paris for Toulon, to take the command of the imperial yacht *Reine Hortense*. It is not doubted that the Emperor will go to Italy in this vessel. M. Robert, master of bequests of the second class in the Council of State, will accompany his Majesty to Italy in the capacity of Secretary. Dr. Conneau accompanies the Emperor as his principal physician. M. de Laguerronnière is spoken of as historiographer. He will very likely compose the bulletins proclaiming the victories of the French army, and which Paris and all France will look for with so much impatience.

The Emperor has decided that Austrian subjects may continue their residence in France and the French colonies as long as their conduct shall not furnish reason for complaint.

SARDINIA.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION—CONFLICT ON THE BANKS OF THE PO.

On Saturday the King of Sardinia's proclamation to his faithful Piedmontese was posted far and wide throughout his dominions. "Austria," says he, "while making profession of a love of peace, attacks us, and refuses the jurisdiction of a European Congress. She violates her promises made to England; she asks us to reduce our army, and to abandon the brave volunteers who have flocked from all parts of Italy to defend the sacred flag of Italian independence. I confide the Government to my well beloved cousin, and I resume my sword. The valiant troops of the Emperor Napoleon, my generous ally, will fight for liberty and justice side by side with us. Peoples of Italy! Austria now openly tears up those treaties which she has never herself observed. Let us rely upon the justice of public opinion. I have no other ambition than that of being the first soldier of Italian independence."

The letter of an intelligent observer dated Turin, Monday, sums up the position thus:—"The Austrians have not yet occupied Vercelli, but are endeavouring to establish themselves in the triangle formed by the Po, the Ticino, and the Sesia. They are roughly estimated at 70,000 strong. There are symptoms of their intention to advance on the right side of the Po against a place called Frassinetto, and invest the fortress of Casale; but the Sardinian troops are so well posted there, that in case of urgency they could be concentrated on any spot threatened by the enemy between Casale and Genoa. The Sardinian headquarters are at San Salvatore, which is an eminence that overlooks and commands a wide extent. The King arrived there yesterday evening. Including the arrivals of this day, the French will be between sixty-five and seventy thousand strong at the least before night; as fast as they land at Genoa, they come on to Turin, or are distributed along our line of defence at the several points. General Gyulai has issued a proclamation to the Piedmontese, in which, amongst other things, he tells them that he has come to liberate them from the revolutionary party. There are some

persons who think that the Austrians are meditating a retreat, and that their movements are merely a blind."

This threatened attack on Frassinetto has taken place. A telegram received yesterday says:—"The attempt of the Austrians to effect the passage of the Po at Frassinetto commenced on the 3rd. The cannonade lasted fifteen hours, and was recommenced on Wednesday afternoon, and lasted for the remainder of the day. The Piedmontese only had a few wounded, whilst the Austrians experienced much loss. Four thousand Austrians were yesterday at Castelnova-Scivina."

The *Nord* says that, to check the march of the Austrians upon Turin, the Sardinian Government has not only inundated all the plains of Sesia, but has destroyed the bridges and interrupted the communication by cutting trenches, at distances of 100 metres from each other, across the road.

The funeral of General Bouat took place at Turin on Sunday, in the presence of the civil and military authorities. The loss of this general officer has caused universal regret amongst both Piedmontese and French.

Meanwhile, the independence of Italy under Victor Emmanuel has been inaugurated by putting an end to the liberty of the press.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 29th ult. publishes a decree issued by Prince Eugene of Savoy Carignan, now Royal Lieutenant of Piedmont, by which restrictions are laid on the press during the war. No particulars of strategical operations are to be given, unless previously published by the official journal. Newspapers and pamphlets are not to be cried in the streets, and no bills are to be placarded announcing the publication of any work without a special permission.

The 10th of May is suggested as the probable day, by which the Emperor of the French will have arrived at Turin and have taken command of his army.

By order of the Prince of Savoy Carignan, the festival of the Piedmontese Constitution, which was to have taken place on the 8th, is adjourned until further orders.

Specie payments have been suspended in Piedmont by Royal decree. The National Bank are to lend the Government 1,200,000f.

A private letter has been received in the city from Genoa, announcing that on Saturday last all the Austrian vessels in the port were sequestered.

English opinions are, it appears, not the fashion at present in Italy. A correspondent writes from Genoa:—"A feeling somewhat hostile to England and the English prevails now throughout the country, and he who has a key to Italian hearts, from his knowledge of the language and from a free and intimate intercourse with people of all ranks, must needs perceive that the immense popularity enjoyed by our country in constitutional Piedmont is, to say the least, greatly on the wane."

AUSTRIA.

THE NEW FINANCIAL MEASURES; THE EMPEROR'S MANIFESTO.

The movement of troops in Austria to the south has become so great that the railway leading from Vienna to Italy is almost altogether taken up by the trains conveying reinforcements, so that it has become necessary to stop all private traffic for the period from the 28th of April to the 9th of May, except that for which accommodation can be found in the two daily mail trains.

In regard to the sinews of war, the official *Wiener Zeitung* of Saturday published the following financial decrees:—"The income tax of the third class is to be retained by the payment office immediately upon the interest on the public funds being paid. A loan of two hundred million florins is ordered, but as the contract is for the present impossible, the National Bank will advance two-thirds of the nominal value of the loan in new notes. The third decree releases the National Bank for the present from the obligation to meet their notes by specie payments; and another orders, that the duties and certain excise dues must for the future be paid in silver or in payable coupons of the National Loan.

M. de Bonneville took leave of Count Buol on Monday afternoon, and with the other members of the French embassy, left Vienna at seven in the evening. On the same day the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, M. de Hubner, was instructed by telegraph to quit Paris.

The manifesto addressed by the Emperor of Austria to the entire population of his empire commences with these words:—"To my people—I have given orders to my brave and faithful army to put an end to the attacks which a neighbouring State, Sardinia, has been for several years past in the habit of making upon the undoubted rights of my crown and the integrity of the empire confided

to me by Divine Providence." It goes on to say that in spite of the generosity and good intentions of which Austria has given so many proofs during the last ten years, the hostility of Piedmont has continually augmented, and has recently displayed itself in a most especial manner by extreme agitation and revolutionary propagandism. The manifesto alludes to the efforts of diplomacy to bring about an arrangement, adding that the refusal of Piedmont to agree to a disarmament had rendered an appeal to arms necessary. He speaks of the horrors of war, but says that the monarch must repress the impulses of his heart when honour and duty call upon him to march, when an armed enemy is upon his frontiers, united with all those subversive parties whose object is to appropriate the Austrian States of Italy to themselves, and when the Sovereign of France, meddling, under frivolous pretexts, with the affairs of the Italian peninsula, is sending troops to the succour of our enemy, and when many detachments of his army have already crossed the Sardinian frontier. After an impassioned appeal to the patriotism of Austria, the manifesto concludes in these words:—"We hope not to remain isolated in this contest. The soil on which we are about to fight is steeped in the blood of our brothers of Germany; that country was conquered as a German rampart, and has been maintained as such to this day. It is always upon that ground that the most dangerous enemies of Germany commence their attempts to destroy its internal power. The feeling that such a danger is now imminent prevails in all parts of Germany, from the hut to the throne, from one frontier to the other. I speak as a sovereign member of the Germanic Confederation when I call attention to the common danger, and recall to memory the glorious times in which Europe had to thank the general and fervent enthusiasm of Germany for its liberation.—For God and Fatherland! Given at my residence and metropolis of Vienna on this 28th day of April, 1859.—FRANCIS JOSEPH."

The Emperor of Austria has addressed an order of the day to the troops under the command of General Gyulai. He says—"Soldiers of the second army, it is for you to carry to victory the unstained flags of Austria. March to the combat with the blessing of God and the confidence of your Emperor."

On entering the Piedmontese territory, General Gyulai published a proclamation, in which he states that the Piedmontese shall be treated with the greatest consideration.

The Emperor of Austria is preparing to take the command-in-chief of the Austrian army with General Hess. The latter, it is said, does not approve of General Gyulai's plan of attack. On each side the most formidable preparations are being made for an action.

A proclamation has been issued by General Wimpfen, announcing to the inhabitants that the defence of Trieste and the Illyrian coast has been entrusted to him by the Emperor. Part of the gendarmery of Como, who had received Minié rifles from the Austrian Government, with orders to repair to Milan, have deserted to the Piedmontese. An order has been issued by the authorities of Milan commanding the citizens to deliver up all arms which may be in their possession.

Venice, Verona, and Trieste, together with the surrounding territory, and the districts of Pisino and Gorizia, have been declared in a state of siege. General Gyulai has already assumed the functions of Governor-General, in the place of the Archduke Maximilian. The Hereditary Prince of Tuscany has arrived at Venice.

TUSCANY.

The peaceful revolution in the Grand Duchy is complete. A despatch from Florence says that the provisional Government installed in the name of Victor Emmanuel, carries on its business regularly. The country is perfectly tranquil. A steamer from Genoa brings the text of a proclamation addressed to the Tuscan army, inviting it to await the signal of Piedmont to march in a compact body, 12,000 of Piedmont to her aid. A similar proclamation has been addressed to the troops in the Romagna. The Tuscan *Moniteur* describes various military manoeuvres on the part of the battalions of the line, the vres on the part of the battalions of the line, the sharpshooters, and artillery of the Tuscan army—undertaken that "they may render themselves fitter for the campaign, and may fight the more effectively for the cause of Italian independence." The King of Sardinia announces that he has accepted the military dictatorship of Tuscany solely to facilitate the co-operation of the Tuscans in the war of independence, and also to protect public order.

PARMA.

In this principality, on Saturday, a public manifesto was made by the populace. The officers, in the name of the army, demanded the union of their

troops with the Piedmontese forces. The Duchess, having no other resource, quitted Parma, after having appointed a Council of Regency composed of her Ministers. Public order has not been disturbed.

RUSSIA.

The Russian official journal of 3rd May says:—"We are authorised to declare in the most positive manner that there exists no treaty of alliance offensive and defensive between Russia and any other Power whatsoever. At a moment when all Europe is making maritime or military armaments on a large scale, the Emperor was obliged to provide by measures of political prudence for any emergencies. His Majesty retains in the present conjuncture entire liberty of action, and we hardly need add that he is animated only by the sentiment of the dignity of his crown, and the interests of the country." The *Dresden Journal*, in reference to this denial says:—"Even if there be no definite offensive and defensive treaty between Russia and France, yet an arrangement may have been made with the object of preventing Austria from coming victorious out of the present conflict."

GERMANY.

An extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet was held at Frankfurt on Monday, at which the Austrian Ambassador explained the reasons which had induced the Emperor to order the advance of his troops into Sardinia. The communication was submitted by the Diet to the Committee for Military Affairs. The Wurtemberg Chambers on the same day unanimously voted the Government law for calling out the Landwehr, for a forced levy of horses, and for opening a war credit of seven millions of florins. The debates expressed sympathy with Austria. A decree of the King of Saxony convokes the states of his kingdom in extraordinary session, for the 23rd May, "on account of the political situation."

PRUSSIA.

A telegram from Berlin states that an interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent at Mislowitz is talked of.

On account of the increasing uncertainty in political affairs, the Prussian Government has resolved upon putting the remaining six *corps d'armée* of the Prussian army in readiness to march, and orders for the arming of the Rhenish fortresses are daily expected.

On Thursday, in the Chamber of Deputies, the Foreign Minister lamented the outbreak of war, and said that Prussia was pursuing her object of watching over the safety of Germany, and the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe. It is with that object that the army has been placed in readiness to march. The Finance Minister then moved the temporary addition for one year of 40 millions of thalers to the income tax, the class tax, and the taxes on meat and corn.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives resumed its sittings on Tuesday. The order of the day was the discussion on the bill for granting a supplementary credit of 5,000,000f. for the war department, but it was adjourned at the request of the Minister of Finance. A bill authorising the extension for two years of the commercial convention with France was adopted without discussion.

SPAIN.

The Government has applied to the Cortes for authority to increase the army to 100,000 men, in order to protect the neutrality of the country during the war in Italy.

The Government has authorised M. de la Torre Ayllon, its representative at Vienna, to take French subjects under his protection. The Spanish consul at Morocco has gone to the Riff, to mark out the land which is to be given up to Spain.

SWITZERLAND.

A despatch from Berne, dated Monday evening, states that the Federal Assembly had that day received a message from the Federal Council, proposing the solemn confirmation of the declaration of neutrality of the Helvetic Confederation; the approbation of the military preparations ordered by the Federal Council, and the authorisation for other levies; the opening of an unlimited credit; and the nomination of a commander-in-chief.

SWEDEN.

The Stockholm journals announce the destruction of fifty-two houses by fire, of the largest and finest part of the town of Uddevalla.

NAPLES.

The variations in the health of the King, we are told, continue, but he is always going from better to

worse. It is said that a great part of the day is passed almost in unconsciousness, oppressed as his Majesty is by fever and by pain. Though his death is a certainty, and not a distant one, it is reported in some quarters that he is better, and is reviving by some celestial miracle. The Queen has assumed great influence, which is exercised in an Austrian sense; whilst the Hereditary Prince is kept more in the back ground. The Count of Syracuse still supports the interests of the constitutional party, and rumour says that the collision of opinion has been very strong between him and some members of the royal family.

ROME.

In the Tuscan correspondence of the *Morning Herald*, it is said, that as soon as he heard what had taken place in Florence, Pio Nono immediately made preparations for starting for Vienna. The French general soon heard of what was going on at the Vatican, and waited upon his holiness, and politely put a stop to any idea *le Saint Père* might have had that he was a free agent. He was assured he was perfectly safe, but if he liked to go to France he would be sure to meet with a magnificent reception at the hands of the eldest son of the Church.

After a public demonstration in favour of the war of independence, the police have made arrests. A yet stronger and more outspoken demonstration, however, has constrained the Government to set the prisoners free, and permit any and every one that likes to hasten here and take part in the war. At the same time the Pope has protested against the increase of the Austrian forces at Ancona, and the enlarged fortifications, on which they are still occupied.

Sir Moses Montefiore has presented his memorandum to Cardinal Antonelli. Mr. Odo Russell presented Sir Moses Montefiore to the Cardinal, who received him with the utmost courtesy; but the application ended in disappointment. The Cardinal regarded the case as long closed; nothing could be done in it. Mortara should be well taken care of and educated, and his friends should have free access to him whenever they desired, and, on coming of age, he would be free to follow what course he chose. So ended the interview.

TURKEY.

A Vienna correspondent says:—"The attention of the British public is at this moment so exclusively directed to Italy, that it would be vain to say much about Turkish matters, but you must permit me to observe *en passant* that we are on the eve of a general rising in European Turkey. The Porte has about 120,000 men concentrated at Shumla, Sophia, &c., and Omar Pasha is coming as speedily as possible from Bagdad to the Turkish capital, but the Russo-French plan for the dismemberment of Turkey is a good one, and in all human probability the days of the Mussulmans in Europe are numbered. Bulgaria is, comparatively speaking, quiet, but the political agitation in the southern provinces of Turkey in Europe—Albania, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Thrace—is exceedingly great. In Greece itself the 'patriots' openly declare that the moment for enlarging the kingdom has arrived."

AMERICA.

The steamships New York and Canada have arrived with intelligence to the 21st of April.

News had arrived from Utah dated 15th March. The Mormons of Provo were indignant because the troops were stationed there during the session of the court, and there were rumours of a threatened collision, but no actual demonstration. Governor Cumming had been sent for. Salt Lake City was infested with organised banditti. Some had been arrested.

Bushnell had been found guilty in the United States District Court of rescuing the negro John, at Oberlin. Sentence had not been pronounced. This is the first of the Oberlin rescue indictments tried.

The New York journals are filled with verbatim reports of the Slicks trial, which appeared to occupy the public mind to the exclusion of almost every other topic, and was expected to last at least another week.

The Cass-Yrisarri Treaty, in an amended form, had reached Washington. President Buchanan had delayed his approval of it.

A deputation of British residents of New York waited upon Lord Napier on the 15th April, at Astor House, and presented an address containing an expression of their appreciation of his personal and official conduct.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Dates from the capital of Nicaragua are to the 28th of March. Not only had the treaty with Eng-

land been confirmed, but Sardinia had also made one on almost similar terms, and General Lamar at length had negotiated a treaty somewhat similar to the celebrated Cass-Yrisarri document. One clause of the Ouseley Treaty provided against the fitting out of filibustering expeditions to Nicaragua from Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, &c. This clause Senor Zeledon, the Foreign Minister, wished to insert in the American treaty also. General Lamar it was said, objected to this clause, as insulting to the United States, and moreover as not being reciprocal, but Zeledon met him on the latter point by inserting an additional article, by which Nicaragua binds herself not to send filibustering expeditions to the United States. A kind of compromise was made, and the treaty was ratified by Congress without any opposition. It had been taken on to Washington by the Secretary of General Jerez. Nicaragua had also concluded a postal treaty with Great Britain. Walker had turned Catholic, which told against him among those in Nicaragua supposed to be friendly to his cause. The financial condition of the country was in a most deplorable state. The report of the Minister of Finance showed a deficit of 70,000 dols. for the year 1859-60. The Senate and House of Representatives had declared the transit route free.

WEST INDIES.

The Atrato has arrived at Southampton with intelligence from Kingston to the 10th April.

JAMAICA.

Order has been completely restored in the Westmoreland district. The commission appointed to inquire into the outbreak were to meet on the 13th of April. Some excitement had been created by the sudden withdrawal of the ordinary legislative annual grant of 3000l. to the Lady Barkly's Lying-in-Hospital by "the arbitrary act of Governor Darling and his executive committee, without any just or reasonable cause." "The circumstances," says the *Jamaica Tribune*, "will be expressly forwarded to the leading London Journals, and to influential members of Parliament."

DEMERARA.

At Demerara the session of the Combined Court was opened on the 5th ult. His Excellency referred to the question of immigration, and suggested that it might be advisable, looking at the state of the finances, not to incur any further expense, for the present at least, in the introduction of immigrants from Madeira.

BARBADOES.

Business at Barbadoes was dull. The fact that the canes had not yielded well and that the crop would be short, had operated depressingly.

MARTINIQUE.

Fearful incendiary fires have taken place in various parts; and M. Lagrange, the governor, has announced his determination to place the island under martial law.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

CHILI.

According to the latest news the revolution in Chili had been nearly quelled. The Government, having plenty of troops to spare, hoped soon to restore order. A number of the leaders of the revolution had been banished to Magellans; among them Mr. Souper, an Englishman, who appeared to have mixed himself up in the politics of the country. Of the loan lately effected in England, 1,300,000 dols. had been received by the Government, and would be spent on public works as soon as order was restored. According to the newspapers, business was improving in Valparaiso; during the fortnight 29 vessels with merchandise had arrived in port.

PERU.

The Chamber of Deputies, by a large majority, have confirmed the act by which all Peruvians banished for political offences were permitted to return to their country. By order of the Supreme Court the political prisoners confined in Lima had been liberated, with the exception of Senors Orfila, Sevilla, Novoa, and Rojas, who were still under arrest.

BOLIVIA.

On the 28th of February the Government forces defeated the opposition party, with a loss of 65 killed, including many of the leaders. A number of the principal leaders were also taken prisoners. General Cordoba, ex-President, had made his appearance on the frontiers at the head of a large force, and troops had been dispatched to prevent his advance.

ECUADOR.

The blockade of Guayaquil still continued by the latest advices, and business was, of course, at a complete standstill. On the 22nd of March, at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, a severe earthquake destroyed the city of Quito almost entirely. The churches, convents, and Government buildings

were most of them thrown down, besides many private residences. The houses not thrown down were so injured as not to be habitable. The damage was estimated at 3,000,000 dols. The deaths were reported at 5,000, but this was believed to be greatly exaggerated. A number of small towns to the north of the capital had also been destroyed, and in Guayaquil the shock was felt severely and did some damage.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The second Cape Parliament was opened on the 17th of March. The Governor congratulated the colony on the proceedings of the first Parliament, at whose request he had mediated between the Orange Free State and the Basuto Chief Moshesh. He enjoyed the confidence of both contending parties, and had succeeded in negotiating peace on a permanent basis. He had felt it his duty to continue the employment of the mounted border police in advance of the Cape Territory, to prevent a large vacant tract from being occupied by thieves and turbulent characters. On the other hand, schools for children had been established in the peaceable states, and every effort made to secure their welfare. The beneficial introduction of Caffre labour into the Cape colony had been attended with some danger, and additional guarantees for public security would be required. The number of immigrants already landed is 2,078; they have proved most valuable to the colony, and many have applied to have their relatives and friends sent out to them. The estimated revenue for 1859 is 450,000*l*. The revenue for 1855 was 270,000*l*. The Orange Free State having solicited a federal union, his Excellency recommends both Houses to consider the whole question of the possibility of uniting the several portions of South Africa under some common Government.

The Governor was to perform the ceremony of turning the first sod of the Cape Town and Wellington Railroad on the 31st of March, at Salt River, about two miles from Cape Town.

The breakwater in Table Bay is to be proceeded with. Mr. Coode, C.E., from Portland, has been appointed chief engineer; and Mr. Andrews, of the London Docks, is to be the resident engineer.

A disease called the hoof sickness is very prevalent among cattle. The Government is making searching inquiries regarding the symptoms.

BRAZIL.

The Avon has arrived from Rio with the usual monthly Brazil mails. The opposition with which the Cabinet is met appears to have weakened and rendered it undecided what line of policy to adopt in the administration of internal affairs.

Fine Arts.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE exhibition of 1859 is not so striking as usual, in the particular of large canvases by the academicians, and is therefore pretty generally pronounced "below the average." But although the number of enormous posters is decreasing, because picture galleries are filling fast, and artists find small works more profitable; though some of mark court ridicule instead of applause; and though some of the greatest favourites are inadequately represented, it must be allowed that these walls, no less than those of previously opened exhibitions, prove a powerful onward movement by the whole mass of British Art. The projections, are in fact, to use a second figure, less notable because the level is rising around them. We have so little space at our disposal that criticism is almost out of the question here. We have not room for reverie or diatribe or interpretation. So our good reader must perforce content himself, as regards our dealings with him, with a few dashes at the truth about some paintings that happened to strike us on our one short visit, under conditions highly unfavourable to maturity of opinion. We shall, no doubt, continually recur to this collection; and though we cannot talk of all that is remarkable in one notice, it is probable that ere we have done we shall have indicated most of the works that deserve notoriety or claim good report. To begin, as probably every one else begins, with the object of everybody's curiosity, Millais, exhibitor of Nos. 15, 298, and 482, called respectively "The Vale of Rest," "Spring," and "The Love of James I. of Scotland." This poor, dear man has extorted, by his convulsive clutches after fancy, which is not in him, and his deplorable decay in other respects, for the which he should be pitied, not blamed, more newspaper space than was once allotted to the late Mr. Turner, R.A. A good deal of this is waste, because the offender has been treated as an accomplished but wayward and insolent pet, of whom stupendous things were to be demanded, instead of a loyal

struggler who honestly does all he can and fails, like others of that tribe, to please everybody. In our opinion, Mr. Millais draws his best, paints his best, and thinks his hardest: but in all particulars, he has passed the culm of his capability, and should be leniently dealt with accordingly. "The Vale of Rest" is, as all the world knows, a very striking picture of two ugly nuns in a walled grave-yard; the latter painted (some way) after Anthony. One of the uglies—a brawny one too—digs a grave: the other returns vacantly the stare of the spectator. There is no vale, but a plain English churchyard, very unpicturesque indeed, and no rest for the eye on the canvas. An infelicitous cloud, stuck against the wall, has caused, and will yet cause, a good deal of merriment. We ought to add, that many artists are of opinion that Mr. Millais has a gift of power—wonderful power (with the brush they mean), but we apprehend we are not writing to artists. If this "power" of theirs contributes aught to the charm or elevation that painting should effect, what an infinitesimal remainder would be left were it here subtracted! With the "Spring" people are, also, pretty familiar by this time; but there is plenty yet unsaid about it. On a stone terrace, it would seem, overhanging or adjoining an apple orchard, are disposed in a row, and in various postures, a number of young females. If we had any belief in Mr. Millais' aestheticism, we should fancy this was intended to flout womankind, by contrasting the spring time of some family he hated with the luxuriance and beauty of nature. The apple blossoms are gigantesque—the maidens' heads diminutive. They are nearly all "old folks'" children, having old heads on young shoulders, and such a strong family likeness that we almost fear they may be portraits. They are as small and wizened in growth as the grass in the orchard is rank, and straight, and tall. On the whole, a more evil-looking little party were seldom collected in one picture; and, to add to this defect, the work, as a piece of painting, is "nowhere," when compared with that of a Mr. Hughes, whom we may as well notice.

Mr. Hughes has two pictures, one of which (No. 609), an intensely Præ-Raphaelite, claims notice among the first. It is called "The King's Orchard;" it is, perhaps, the most lustrous picture in these rooms, and would be a glaring eyesore in a boudoir; but it is, for all that, a thing of intense beauty and sentiment, as well as fidelity. The legend runs thus:—"Songs tell how many a page pined for the grace of one so far above his power of doing good to, as a queen—She never could be wronged; be poor," he sighed, "for him to help her;" and our artist has expounded this dictum of the ballad. The scene is an apple orchard; the queen is a fairy-like little girl (with a head a trifle too large, if her arm is not too small), who reclines in superb indifference upon a bough while an intensely wretched little lover breathes passionate songs on his bended knee to a mediaeval hurdy-gurdy. He, too, absurdly enough, has elderly furrows of age on his childish brow, but the sentiment of the legend is stamped on his features so truthfully that he must be admired. The third in this group is a toddling baby, who plucks flowers in a corner with all the *insouciance* of an infant and a disinterested party. The faces of these dear human blossoms are all as marvellously wrought as their quaint and gorgeous raiment, and the apple flowers are as far superior in execution to those of Mr. Millais, as they are in drawing; while the drooping green tail-feathers of some bird of paradise, humming-bird, or other Linnæan curiosity, sitting overhead (we confess ourselves unable to name it, but apply to the British Museum, or the nearest birdstuffer), are so imitated, that we at first believed they were natural ones, incorporated by way of a new vagary, with the painting. We have now used up our expletives. We feel like the foreigner, who, beginning with "Wonderful! Magnificent! Superb!" had nothing left for a climax stronger than "Pretty Well!" So we must only say, reader, if you do, or if you don't believe, you may go and look. On the whole, this the best work of its school and class that we have had the good fortune to see. Within a yard or so, and something put out of countenance, is one of Mr. Harry Johnson's regulation sunsets, "Hierapolis" (608). A few gaunt pillars lonely in the waste, a stagnant sedge pool at their foot, stand clear against the sky, and show the fulfilment of the prophecy, "I will make it a possession for the bittern, and pools of water." No. 621 is a glorious flower piece, by Miss Mutrie. Good bye, dear Miss Mutrie—thanks to Ruskin and you—to the stereotyped gold vase and the sculptured stalcrase, and welcome the homely crock, with its mottled red face as faithfully painted as the treasures of the garden it holds. Hard by is the "Travellers Joy," by Miss A. F. Mutrie—another group of nature's children nestling under and coiling round some hill-side mossy stone. But not the brave colours of nature that outvied King Solomon nor those of Mr. Hughes, whose textures were never dreamed of in Tyre or Borsrah, have put out the light of Mr.

Gruneisen, the well-known journalist and Conservative-land man. Mr. Pickersgill, the Academician, painted him, and there he sits, large, clever, and benign, that the practical may not go unrepresented, in one of the chattiest and most ideal corners of the room.

Not being bees, we cannot settle where we like to-day, so we must drift with the crowd, and just look and long at Mr. Hargett's fine expansive landscape, "The Dargle, Wicklow" (628), much enjoyable by cockneys for the true green colour of its verdure; though W. Linnell's "Harvest," where orange dominates, must be admitted by the same country-sick soul as about the grandest landscape here. But somewhere between these hangs "Lost and Found," by P. H. Calderon; catalogued as "French Peasants Finding their Stolen Child" (634). This picture well tells its affecting story. In a country fair a peasant couple have recognised their kidnapped child in the *troupe* of a travelling show. They have called in a gendarme, who extemporises justice, and summarily disposes, we can see, of all the claim for maintenance, &c., set up by the showwoman. The indifference of the child, very credible under similar circumstances, is finely rendered, and though there is hardly enough intensity in the mother, the picture is an interesting one. Mr. Wyburd, in 666, "Undine Discovers Herself to the Knight Hulbrand," shows steady progress. His canvas is larger than usual, but he has covered it well and evenly. It is imperfect—of course—for though a more luminous pair of eyes were never painted than those of the golden-haired fair one, she is saying never a word, and her feet are exceptionally long. Going round the West Room—we shall come to the *dii majores* of the others some other day—we find, in 480, "The Burgess of Calais," by H. Holiday, a picture of great mark. Bareheaded, barefooted, and in his shirt, with halter round his neck, the patriot about to yield himself, in the words of old Froissart, "purely to the will of the besieging king," bids adieu to his wife. His face is full of unbending resolution and determination to bear up against his own grief, while a faint attempt to console is excellently indicated. The lady, on the other hand, is a true picture of passionate desolation. Hard by is Mr. Millais' "Love of James I." (No. 482). A great deal has been said, because this is the least obtrusive of the Associate's works, about its poetry and paramount excellence in point of drapery. Let those who think so enjoy their fond belief. The monarch is indicated by a hand outstretched from prison window. The lady-love is a tall, slim, "inexpressive she." Her rich blue robe is certainly well painted, but is far outdone by the white stole of the burgess, which is provokingly handy for this odious comparison. Another grand landscape, this time by J. T. Linnell, hangs in the north-west angle of the room. It is called, "A Thunder Shower." The metallic glitter of the leaves under the thunder-cloud, and the delicacy of the cut hay, must be looked and wondered at. One of the most popular pictures this year is Mr. Hicks's (519), "Dividend Day at the Bank." Everybody can understand the scene and the characters; but, as a whole, though the British public do mob it as though it were another "Derby Day," it is clearly only progressive. "Sandsfoot Castle, Weymouth" (539), by E. W. Cooke, is curiously hard and true. We do not believe in the extravagant clouds in Mr. J. Linnell, senior's, "Evening" (546). We know and have seen what he means, but he has not quite hit it. His attempt is singularly like the lurid smoke of a glass-house rising in volume, and is, consequently, as a landscape feature, a dead failure. In the school of Salvator, Mr. W. D. Kennedy has blended the styles of the scene-painter and Mr. Zeitler. The result, though very quaint, is not altogether unpoetical, and deserves a look *en passant* to Mr. Solomon's "Not Guilty."

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

THE fourth conversazione of the above society took place on Tuesday evening, at the Portland Gallery, Regent-street, kindly lent for the occasion by the Institute of Fine Arts. There was a numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen, who appeared to take considerable interest in the paintings exhibited in the three rooms which compose the gallery.

Mr. Heraud read an interesting paper "On Poetry in Connexion with the Fine Arts." Poetry was a work of art; and the word poet, which was derived from a Greek word, signified a creator. Next to man himself was the work of man. A picture, a statue, a musical composition, or a drama, in which last all the arts unite, was an evidence of creative power. In that sense, every man was by nature an artist. The child involved the powers of universal nature, and it remained to be seen which of these was to be pre-eminent in the man. The true foundation for all creative power was the moral law. Without a high moral feeling there could be no

great poet or artist; it was the moral greatness of Shakespeare which rendered the creations of his genius immortal. The dramas of Beaumont and Fletcher have long been banished from the stage because of their immoral tone and tendency, while "Macbeth" and "Othello" enjoy their nightly triumphs. In the works of Shakespeare, where the language seemed to be indelicate the moral principle was still preserved. The same thing might be said of Milton, Michael Angelo, and Flaxman. They were immaculate writers and artists. In Plato music and wisdom were synonymous. Poetry was closely allied with philosophy. It was in silence and solitude that all great ideas were nourished, until from small seeds they germinated into stately trees, bearing golden fruits, or graceful stems, adorned with many-coloured flowers. The more ideal the source, the more beautiful the result. The greatest poets and artists were also great philosophers—such as Coleridge, Shelley, Wordsworth, Michael Angelo, and Flaxman. "The world shut out" was the command which every artist readily obeyed while engaged in his spiritual work. This was the season of his creative joy; his pains commenced when the task was completed and appealed to public admiration.

A concert, conducted by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, then followed, in which Madame Enderssohn, Mrs. Alfred Gilbert, Miss Susanna Cole, and Messrs. Alfred and Henry Holmes and Herr Schloesser took part. The company separated shortly after eleven o'clock.

One of the most remarkable specimens of portrait sculpture we have lately seen, is the bust of Lord Brougham, by Mr. Jones, in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. It is a trite criticism on works of this class, that if the face is one which requires flattery from the chisel in order to give it suitable dignity, the *vraisemblance* is wanting; and if upon the other hand the features are such as tempt the artist, as in the case of Fox and Burke, to render them literally, the essential characteristic of historic sculpture is lost. There have been countenances like those of Milton, Chatham, Wellesley, and Canning, where the delineator in marble has had little to do but to copy with photographic faithfulness the lovable lineations of genius. But there are rare exceptions to the general rule, and the physiognomy of the venerable ex-chancellor is certainly not one of them. It may, indeed, be taken as the most striking illustration of the difficulty referred to. When Cobbett had expended every other epithet of vituperation upon the illustrious object of his spleen, he capped the climax of abuse by calling him "the ugliest born of men." What is perhaps still more to the purpose, there has not been in our time a face made so familiar to the laughing eye of the public in every form of caricature. The man that can give us a life-like image of such a countenance, and yet, without any appreciable variation from truth, confer upon it the earnestness of enthusiasm, the steadfastness of high purpose, and the elevated character of science and of statesmanship, must be a genuine artist. Faults the work may have, in certain subordinate details; but the triumph is there, and it is a conspicuous one. No man of his own generation can fail to recognise the likeness as admirable; no one in the next who looks upon this bust will regard it without interest and pleasure.

Theatres and Entertainments.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The re-appearance of Mario as *Il Duca* in Verdi's "Rigoletto," demands notice but not criticism. For Mario is unmistakably what he was, though it pleases some of those wiscacres, who must ever be gnawing at the heels of merit and success, to swear the contrary. To re-examine, therefore, his impersonation, or to reiterate the praises that have been lavished on him annually, for time almost out of mind, would be simply vain and vexatious. Madame Lotti Santa Young, charming and tuneful though she be, has a long course before her ere she achieve renown in a part like *Gilda*, so interwoven with the memory of Madame Bosio. The *Maddalena* of the present cast is the talented Nantier Didié, in every way an adequate representative of the part, and the *Rigoletto* of Ronconi has lost never a whit of its renowned excellence.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

On Tuesday Madame Titians, the soprano of the day, beyond all question, positively electrified the crowd of her enthusiastic admirers who mustered to welcome her in "Lucrezia Borgia." Signor Giuglini, unsung as yet, it seems, by the blasts of our mid-spring winter, which have of late pierced the triple-flannelled chests of the Great Britons, sang as finely as ever, as *Gennaro*. His *Di Pasquale* was faultless, and, with the gifted heroine of the

evening, he was rapturously encored in the poison-scene duo. The handsome Maddalena Guarducci took *Maffeo Orsini*, and the "Brindisi," and Signor Badiali made a very satisfactory *Duke Alfonso*.

On Wednesday Miss Victoire Balfe made her first appearance here as *Lucia di Lammermoor*.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

LAST Monday was a "Mozart" night, and the second of a new series of selections from great masters, of which we noticed the inauguration on the 18th ult. The programme so successfully combined—as was part of the directors' plan—symmetry with variety, that the only question—viz., whether a miscellaneous audience could be enchained and satisfied by what is called "chamber music"—may be considered as set at rest. The first part opened with a Mozart graceful quartett (No. 1, op. 10) for two violins, viola, and violoncello. In this Messrs. Wieniawski, Bernard, Schreurs, and Piatti showed all their skill, especially in their delicious rendering of the *andante cantabile* or third movement. In the *allegro molto* of the fourth the playing of the first named artist was astonishing. The grand quintett, in D major, for two violins, two violas, and a violoncello, was played finely by the same, with the addition of M. Bernard. The first movement of this work is rich in most wonderful modulations, but differing from similar efforts of the modern spasmodics, in that those of Mozart's are ever graceful and tuneful, without a trace of awkwardness, clumsiness, or inharmonious discord. Not satisfied or overstrained with the preceding triumphs, Wieniawski came up fresh again for a sonata for pianoforte and violin, supposed to have been written for a female violinist. His companion was Mr. Charles Hallé, an equally able interpreter of their ingenious author; and, thanks to the marvellous bowing of the one, and the no less agile fingering of the other, the audience, though it was late, positively insisted upon encoring the third movement. This was, indeed, a great and a well-deserved compliment, and a satisfactory proof that the chamber music of Mozart, at all events, can captivate the masses as well as the musician and the half-professional amateur. The vocalists of the evening were an excellent *troupe*. Miss Palmer sang the lovely "Addio" with intense passion, and a degree of feeling of which she hardly seemed to have under control. She gave the refrain, "Vivi più felice, &c.," with exquisite and soul-stirring sentiment. In the harmonious burden of the quartett, from the *finale* to "Il Seraglio" (called in the bill "Each budding flower its leaf discloses"), her beautiful voice told with fine effect; nor did the others fail in justice to the strain. Miss Theresa Jefferys, one of them, also gave the simple "Dove sono" and its recitative very clearly, and with sufficient tone and power. The basso, Mr. Santley, was no less admirable in the quartett, which was redemanded, than in his solo, "Se vuol ballare," from the "Nozze." In the duo with Miss Jefferys, "Crudel, Perche," he was somewhat too marked; but he and Mr. Tennant, who was a good *Pedrillo*, were much applauded in the Bacchic duet from the "Seraglio." The concert was well attended, and new regulations have been devised for adding to the comfort of stall visitors without diminishing that of the audience at large. The next concert takes place on Monday the 16th, on which occasion Herr Joachim will appear.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

On Tuesday this young and enterprising body took advantage of their learned conductor's absence and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt's good nature, to attempt the performance of Dr. Sterndale Bennett's beautiful "May Queen," substituting one, and, in parts, two pianofortes for the band. As amateurs, even though challenging criticism, and professing to charge admission money, should not be too heavily dealt with, we suppose we must be "to their faults a little blind." Let us say, then, that the pleasures derived from the recital were mostly those of memory. The pianists who did their part to perfection, showed how delightful the music of the "May Queen" is, even shorn of orchestral effects, and the vocalists, who by no stretch of courtesy may be called perfect, simply did their best under the circumstances. During this universal reign of catarrh, which even singers cannot defy, we apprehend that considerable allowance may be fairly claimed by the Vocal Association. The soprano part of the "May Queen" was boldly taken by Miss Saunders, a progressive young artist, who has travelled so far well on a long steep road. Diffidence and short experience are, of course, against her in the important part under notice. She sang nicely in "O, my Illego lady!" but in the finale, when supported by the chorus, she gave rein to her voice, and was heard to the best advantage. Mr. Lawler not feeling at home in the fine bass song, "Tis jolly to hunt," did his fine organ no justice. Mr. Frond, who took the tenor airs, may at present be considered a nice drawing-room singer, with a voice, in parts, of eminently rich quality. The chorus, unless very clever, must have been somewhat puzzled by Mr.

Goldschmidt's adoption of the old-fashioned "beat," instead of that in use by Mr. Benedict. In the trying chorus, "Ill-fated boy," which is seldom too well done, they were even further abroad than usual. The second part of the concert introduced a pianoforte solo on the "Sonnambula" finale, "Ah non Pensiero," in which Herr W. Ganz artistically gave the effect of the two solos and the chorus. Mrs. Lee, and Mignon's song, "Kennst du da land," shared the honours which ever wait on that passionate lyric when treated with modesty and sentiment; and the ladies' chorus, "Come see what pleasures," ably led by Mrs. Forrington, was the greatest treat of the evening.

HERR JOACHIM'S CONCERTS.

The first of a short series of classical concerts took place on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms. The programme numbered but three pieces, all quartetts, and all by Beethoven. Herr Joachim, the arch-interpreter of the master, and an executant of the very highest order, took the first violin, of course. Herr Ries, Signor Piatti, and Mr. Webb, whose selection for the second violin, viola, and violoncello at once designate their high position in the musical world, were his associates. The result was one of unalloyed delight to a considerable audience of accomplished amateurs and musicians, who were by no means niggardly of their applause. We look anxiously, in common with all admirers of the gifted and modest *beneficiario*, and of the school of music in which he is a leader, to the second of the series, which takes place on the 18th instant.

The following distinguished persons honoured the Royal Italian Opera, Drury Lane, last week, with their presence:—The Prince Vogairdos; his Grace the Duke of Somerset and party; the Countess of Glengall; the Earl of Lonsdale; the Earl of Hope-toun; Countess of Westmeath; Lord Hamilton; Lord Archibald St. Maur; the Lady Lee; Lady Otway; Lord and Lady Stamford and Warrington; the Count Chatek; Le Chevalier de Gattella; Sir Roby Cantley; Sir John Lowther, Bart; Hon. Mr. Boyle; L. Edwards, Esq.; J. Franklyn, Esq.; A. Cumming, Esq.; Khumer, Esq.; E. Ashford, Esq.; N. Joseph, Esq.; Major Blake; Major Lyon; Major Pole; Joel, Esq.; Maxwell, Esq.; Mrs. Wheeler; Madame Favard d'Anglade; —Arcedeckne, Esq.; Charles Martyn, Esq. and Mrs. Martyn; Hon. M. Otway; —Posno, Esq.; —Carati, Esq.; —Murdock, Esq.; M. Lane Fox; Charles Goding, Esq.; Mrs. Carpenter; Miss Beauclerk; Sir John Lister Kaye; the Dowager Countess of Harrington; his Grace the Duke of Bedford and party; —Drummond, Esq.; Capt. Woodgate; Capt. Parnter; Lord William Lennox; Mrs. Gage; J. Arden, Esq.; Hon. Otway Toler; Capt. Fielding; Sir Alexander and Lady Woodford; —Petre, Esq.; —Clay, Esq.; R. Dick, Esq.; —Johnstone, Esq.; P. George, Esq., &c.

THE THANKSGIVING.—Sunday being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving for the suppression of the Indian rebellion, most of the churches and chapels were crowded, and sermons appropriate to the occasion were delivered by the respective preachers. In most cases collections were made in aid of charities.

NEW COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—It has been decided to erect into a colony the district of Moreton Bay, now a portion of the Government of New South Wales. The colony thus created, will take the name of Queensland. The governor selected to preside over the new colony is Sir George F. Bowen, Chief Secretary at the Ionian Islands. Sir Benjamin Pine, now governor of the Gold Coast, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher's. The name of the capital of British Columbia is to be New Westminster.—*Times*.

THE CLOCK AT THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.—The actual cost of clock, dial, illuminating, &c., amounts to 8,279*l.*, the bells to 5,966*l.*, and the expenses connected with the clock and bells to 6,061*l.*, making a gross total of 20,307*l.* The further amount required is 1,750*l.* Mr. E. B. Denison says:—The clock is now in the room, ready to be fixed as soon as the place is clear of bricklayers and plasterers, which I understand it will be in a few days. If so, I am assured that the clock will be going, and showing the time on all the dials, before the new Parliament meets.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The report of the Registrar-General on the state of the public health is not so favourable as it has been of late. The number of deaths last week was 1,207, being an increase of 81 over the previous week, and 40 above the average. The number of births was 1,692. In the City, the mortality during the last fortnight has been a little above the average, but below that of the season generally, being 125, whereas the average for the time is 115.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

LITERARY NOTES, ETC.

THE staple literature of the week may be termed telegraphic, or telegraphic. Everything but the flimsy emanations "from Mr. Reuter's office" has fallen into abatement and low price. Mr. Reuter, who is a German gentleman, is, for the time being, the *fonset origo* of all the news stirring. Luckily for his reputation, the announcement of the much-doubted alliance between France and Russia, and which caused so much ruin on our London Exchange, was none of his. It was a special one, received by the *Times*; but with this exception he has been recently the purveyor-general of continental news to high and low, cheap and dear, journals alike. The Reuter office was organised—we may as well tell our readers, as people are asking who this Mr. Reuter is—now some years since, for the diffusion of knowledge about foreign price currents and exchanges among a certain number of commercial subscribers. Mr. Reuter appointed suitable agents on every mart, who supplied him regularly with despatches, whereof he retailed extracts or copies, as the case might be, at his telegraphic circulating library. He was (and is), in fact, an importer and retailer of news. Presently the public press, finding the costs of private telegrams too intolerable, became customers for other than Exchange news, and a "political" was added to the old "commercial" department. Whether the brokers, bankers, merchants, or other agents, who were great authorities about the prices of gold, metalliques, and rentes, are the agency employed for the new work, or whether, if employed, they are to be trusted, we have all yet to learn. However, as Mr. Reuter distributes his copy without favour or affection, it appears that, during the forthcoming struggle, the *Morning Star* and the *Daily Telegraph* will enjoy the information collected by his staff in common with the *Times*, the *Daily News*, the *Morning Herald*, the *Morning Chronicle*, and the *Morning Advertiser*. What a change from the days of newspaper steam yachts and special trains! There is, in fact, no prospect that English journalism will be adequately represented on the plains of Lombardy or Savoy. The captain of the pen who ventures forth must look out sharply, not for ribbands and crosses, but for drumhead and a short shrift at the affectionate hands of Austrian and French generals; and what courtesy our liberal friend of Sardinia would extend to a vagrom newspaper man may be gathered from the following Turin proclamation, which has a schedule of penalties annexed to it for the guidance of his own faithful subjects.

"1. Henceforth and during the war the publication (except by the Government), whether by the aid of the printing press or other mechanical or artificial means of reproducing thought, of any news or reports in any way bearing upon the armies or the progress of the war, and not officially communicated, is forbidden.

"2. It is forbidden to hawk printed matter of any description in the streets or in any public place, or to post any kind of placard without special authority."

Our readers will therefore observe—the usual sources of newspaper information being, *quoad* the war, dammed up—how such persons as the Herr Reuter become powers: how it becomes those who circulate their notes to make sure of their good faith; and how much the public in general are interested in watching their operations very narrowly.

The late Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, though principally known as a capitalist and a "pillar of the commercial world," rendered no small service to literature in his time. He assisted in the foundation of Mechanics' Institutions, the formation of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and, in fact, in every attempt made within the last half-century for the social and intellectual advancement of the masses. The establishment of University College was also mainly owing to the exertions of this worthy man; and his services are handsomely acknowledged in the last annual report of the council. He was a Fellow of the Royal, the Geological, and many other scientific societies, and was in-

timately acquainted with the leading *litterati* of his day.

A "Life of Manin" has appeared in Paris, written by Henri Martin. It gives, of course, the account of the eighteen months of revolution in Venice, and is likely to create some sensation.

Alexander Von Humboldt, it is feared, is on the point of death. He was on Monday seized with a severe attack of catarrh and fever, and, it was thought, would scarcely survive many hours.

"Idylls of the King," Mr. Tenison's new poem, is printing, and will shortly be published by Moxon.

The Earl of Ellesmere, President of the Genealogical and Historical Society, has invited the society to hold its ensuing Annual General Meeting at Bridgewater House.

Some valuable works have made their appearance in Paris during the last few days. In "La Liberté" M. Jules Simon completes his large and eclectic system of philosophy already partly developed in the "Devoir," "Religion Naturelle," and "Liberté de Conscience." In philosophy and metaphysics also, we must notice M. Mabru, "De l'erreur au point de vue philosophique, politique et religieux."—"Essai sur les premiers principes des sociétés," by Garreau; and by Lamarche, one of the writers of the *Débats*, "La Politique et les Religions."

Among many in general literature are new books "Trente et quarante," by About, the author of "Tolla," "Germaine Marriages de Paris," &c., &c. "La guerre de l'indépendance Italienne en 1848 et 1849," by the General Alloo; by Enault, "Nadéjee," by George Sand, "Narcisse," by Madame Figuer, "Mos de Lavéne," by Jourdain, author of "La philosophie de St. Thomas d'Aquin."—"Le Budget des cultes en France depuis le concordat jusqu'à nos jours," and by Jullien, "Les Paradoxes Littéraires de Lamotte."

M. About's work on "La question Romaine," for which a growing interest has been long felt, has appeared in Brussels. The proof-sheets have already reached this country.

GEOFFRY HAMLYN.

The Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn. By Henry Kingsley. In 3 vols. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THIS work presents to our mind a variety of reflections; and awakens in us a great degree of sympathy, but it can scarcely be said to accomplish the end which a novelist generally sets up for himself. Indeed, after the first volume it ceases to be a romance. It lapses into a book of travels. Had the work been modified and given to the public as the travels of Henry Kingsley, from Devonshire to Australia, it would have been a good addition to our knowledge of Australian life, but as it is, it is neither a fine work of fiction nor an interesting book of travels. Striving for incident and dramatic effect in the former case has distorted the facts that would have been valuable in the latter.

The first scene of the tale is laid in Devonshire, where there are four young men paying court to the vicar's daughter, Mary—a "poor, pretty fool," who cares for no one but herself, and would rather break her father's heart than sacrifice her own feelings. As is often the case, she chooses from among her admirers the one who is the least reputable, because he has a handsome face and black curly hair. In this young couple considerable interest is excited. We feel ourselves carried forward and wrapped up in the narrative of their feelings and actions. The father of George Hawker, the favored suitor, is living in sin with an old gipsy woman, and George is her child, although the old man thinks that he is the son of his wife, dead some years before the tale commences. When Mary's father hears that George is a bastard he forbids him to see his daughter, or to come to the house; and then follows, as might be supposed, a series of secret meetings, which ends in the "pretty fool, Mary," eloping with her lover. To provide funds for this purpose, George forges his father's name for three or four hundred pounds, and at the end of the first volume we find him transported for forgery and coining, and his wife on her way from London to Devonshire, with her firstborn tied on her back in true tramp fashion. The meeting with her father when she is found at

his door, wayworn and travel-stained, gives the author the opportunity of presenting us with one of the best pieces of dramatic writing we have read for some time. The vicar survives only long enough to recognise his daughter, and here the story may be said to end; for when we enter upon the second volume we find that Mr. Kingsley has a purpose to exhibit his experience as a traveller, and we have, accordingly, page after page of the author's own Australian adventures, and exhibitions of his knowledge of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the bush. Mr. Kingsley possesses the true materials for the novelist; he has plenty of good stuff in him, as is shown in the ability with which some of the characters are drawn; but in the present work he has suffered his imagination to lead him into strange vagaries. The tale is wild and eccentric, and so disjointed, that we are unable to give the little story there is after the first volume. But even where the narrative is told without breaks, it chills the blood, and raises in the reader a morbid excitement, to leave him at length in a state of bewilderment.

The rapid succession of events (in the third volume), the lofty flights of imagination, and the varied tones and colours and style indicate clearly the presence of a man who can and will eventually write better things. We trust the author will receive our remarks, as intended, in kindness. To persevere in producing such a heterogeneous work as the present will be inevitable failure; but to modify his vigour and to labour for a purer style will lead this young unpractised writer to great success.

HOLYWOOD HALL.

Hollywood Hall; a Tale of 1715. A Novel. By James Grant. Routledge and Co.

THE rebellion of 1715 is the theme of "Hollywood Hall." We have history served up in a new dress, with old characters and new properties. There is abundance of bustle and incident, with a sub-plot of mystery which carries the reader on to the end with feelings of unabated interest. The Scottish element is somewhat too favourably delineated, but this is a fault common to Scotch writers, who may be pardoned for evincing clanish feelings, which is a national characteristic. But we must protest against that slashing and superficial style of reproducing what we are told to regard as "history," a practice but too common among writers of fiction. And we recommend Mr. Grant, who is deservedly a favourite with the British public, not to mar his well deserved fame by permitting exaggerations to appear in his productions, which merit, and will obtain, something beyond an ephemeral reputation.

SERIALS.

BLACKWOOD is this month not quite so attractive in its light papers; but in its political articles, which are marked by a certain air of moderation, it is in full force. There is a capital reflective article, entitled "Only a Pond." The belief in witchcraft forms the subject of another article, under the title of "The Witch of Walkernie." The leading article deals with "Popular Literature" in general, and specifically of "Tracts." The remaining articles are continuations—Part V. of "A Cruise in Japanese Waters," and Part III. of "The Luck of Lady-medie."

FRASER.—Mr. Buckle leads off the number with an article on "Mill on Liberty," in which he is very severe on men of genius who are not also men of business. Mr. Chorley's "Notes on the National Drama of Spain" is in a more genial spirit. "Holmby House" is continued; so likewise is "Sword and Gown." The other articles are of average literary merit.

ELECTIC—Commences with a caustic article on Mr. Gladstone and his Homer; a more appreciative one follows, on Sir W. Hamilton. A paper on "Plagiarisms and Literary Coincidences" has some literary interest, but many of the instances are familiar. There is a long article also on "Italy for the Italians," and many shorter papers of average merit.

TAIT indulges this month in its opinions on the war, and has some clever articles, both in verse and prose, including the usual proportion of reviews. "Scenes from the Drama of Life" are continued.

ART JOURNAL.—The LIII. number commences with an article on the Præ-Raphaelites, and has also another on "Rome, and her Works of Art," particularly including her edifices. A long paper is likewise devoted to the production of "King Henry the Fifth," at the Princess's Theatre, which is treated in an artistic as well as a critical spirit. The number is illustrated with Philip's "Spanish Sisters," Jacob's "Morning on the Nile," and Noble's Statue of Barrow, with smaller engravings representative of the letter-press, particularly that part which relates to Roman Antiquities. These are mainly architectural. Altogether the number possesses much interest and variety.

TITAN.—A great proportion of the present number is occupied with six chapters of "Getting on." Two novels, Mr. A. Trollope's "Bertrams," and "Creeds," by the author of "The Morals of May Fair," are reviewed. There is a severe paper on the Germans, and their faculty of story-telling, which is strongly denounced. Another on "The Fugitive Reminiscences of a Retired Governess" is not a little satirical—not on the governess, but on society. The leading article takes the reader a tour "Across the Vorarlberg." The number concludes with the usual book notices.

UNIVERSAL REVIEW.—The number consists of ten carefully-written articles, including a review of "Michelet on Love," and an article on "French Dramatists and English Adapters." The writer has a "fixed idea" that the drama is declining. This notion has been too frequently refuted to merit serious notice now. On the whole, however, the contents are well selected, and the subjects adequately treated.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—We have here, also, a paper on Sir W. Hamilton, and others on Masson's Milton, and Douglas Jerrold's biography. Among recent poetry Owen Meredith claims a place. The reviewer confesses himself disappointed. Other papers, on more miscellaneous matters, compose the bulk of the number, which is a fair example of the modern facility in the class of essay-writing that gives birth to so many critical serials.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—This number contains an excellent article on the "new poets"—Owen Meredith and Patrick Scott, to wit; a poem by Isa Craig, with the usual amount of varieties, all treated with remarkable elegance. Mr. Brough's tale of Michael Cassidy continues with increasing vigour and spirit. This tale must become popular.

ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL, No. XV., has thirteen articles of considerable merit.

KINGSTON'S MAGAZINE FOR BOYS, No. III., progresses very favourably.

AMATEUR'S MAGAZINE, No. VIII., has some good articles.

LADIES' TREASURY, No. XXVII., contains twenty appropriate papers, with some seasonable and capital illustrations.

KELLY'S RAILWAY GUIDE for May is published with a new map of England.

Part II. of ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY has appeared, with new designs by Wolf, Harvey, Weir, Coleman, and others, which are excellent.

Part II. also of CASSELL'S POPULAR NATURAL HISTORY maintains its popular and artistic character.

Part IV. of CHARLES KNIGHT'S ENGLISH CYCLOPEDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES carries the reader down to the article "Bathing." Illustrations and letterpress are equally of first-rate quality, and the work must be regarded as a boon to the reader really desirous of acquiring knowledge.

Part V. of the WORKS OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH includes several contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, and the commencement of Peter Plymley's Letters.

ROUTLEDGE'S SHAKESPEARE, Part XXXVIII., contains the "Winter's Tale," which is agreeably illustrated by Mr. Gilbert and carefully annotated by Mr. Staunton.

Croker's second edition of BOSWELL'S JOHNSON, Part III.; Murray.—This portion brings the great lexicographer's biography down to the 64th year, and includes his famous journey to the Hebrides.

LORD BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS (Murray's complete edition), Part IV., contains his dramatic works, and is prettily illustrated by a design of Westall's.

KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, No. XL.—This part concludes the fifth volume, and is occupied by a very agreeable account of social progress at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries.

THE VIRGINIANS, Part XIX.—This story draws so closely to an end that we shall defer further notice until we have it complete.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Pianoforte.—Nos. IX. and X. are just published, and complete the works. Title, preface, and contents are given with the last number. It is needful to repeat that the present is

and can be the only complete edition; its rivals contain little more than half the melodies. Here the public may possess every one of the melodies originally published in eleven volumes, and amongst those says the preface, which no other edition can contain, are many of the songs best known and most highly esteemed by the public.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE.—Parts III. and IV. of the new series consist of an immense variety of articles on subjects too multifarious for specification. The matter is in all cases highly valuable; and the illustrations of the greatest available utility.

BEETON'S DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION: S. O. Beeton.—We have received six parts of this work, which take the reader down to *Be*. The whole is to be comprised in twenty-four monthly parts. The contents of the work comprise "a complete gazetteer of geography; a perfect cyclopædia of history; a comprehensive compendium of biography; an interesting epitome of mythology; an inestimable treasury of Bible knowledge; a reliable chronological record;" with "the correct pronunciation of every proper name." All this for four-and-twenty threepences is a cheap bargain, if good. We have examined several articles, and find them correct.

The New Apostles; or Irvingism, its History, Doctrines, and Practices, considered by the Light of Scripture and Reason.

James Blackwood.

THE writer of this work seems to be alarmed at the erection of the Irvingite cathedral in Gordon-square, and to apprehend from its structure, as well as from the history of the sect, that there are certain tendencies to Romanism in their conduct and claims. According to him, the professors of this costly creed have surrendered the right of private judgment to their apostles and prophets, and are led by their credulity into dangerous errors. The Irvingites say, with the Romanists, that the exercise of private judgment is the cause of all the divisions in the Church. Our author grants this, but contends that it is also the only protection against false doctrine, error, and corruption. They point, he writes, "to the numerous sects in the Christian Church, and their innumerable heresies, and, in reply, we point to the corruptions and superstitions of the Church of Rome, and have no fear of the comparison." The author has treated the question with much calm consideration and quiet reasoning, and his book may prevail with some beneficially, and restrain them from excessive credulity. He is no friend to pretended inspirations, and looks on such abnormal results as Mormonism and Irvingism with equal suspicion. Between the modern "Catholic and Apostolic Church" and "the Church of the Latter-day Saints" he sees little difference; only he thinks the Irvingites the more sincere and honest. He has no faith in "supplemental revelations" of any kind; and in the two above-mentioned traces many points in common. But he does not enter into the philosophy of these manifestations; and is himself perhaps not free from Bibliolatry, an error in the opposite extreme.

A Volume of Smoke, in Two Puffs. With Stray Whiffs from the same Pipe.

Arthur Hall, Virtue and Co.

GOOD, racy, fluent English. The verses run somewhat too glibly, and defy rather than provoke thought. The author recognises, however, in his headlong way, that poetry is an art, though, in his own effusions, it is but too evident that he indulges less in "the law of art" than "the liberty." We miss, unfortunately, the purpose of these free and easy verses, even where we acknowledge the power. They are evidently the production of a scholar, also; and we ought to hear of their writer again.

On some of the Grounds of Dissatisfaction with Modern Gothic Architecture. A Lecture delivered at the Royal Institute of Great Britain. By Edmund Beckett Denison, M.A., Q.C.

John Henry and James Parker.

THE author is in favour of Gothic architecture in principle; but he objects to some modern examples, including our new Houses of Parliament. He does not blame, however, Sir Charles Barry. We should remember, he tells us, that "the style prescribed for his building was the latest and worst of all the Gothic styles; and, moreover, that it was designed nearly a quarter of a century ago, almost in the infancy of the Gothic revival, when there was scarcely anything designed which its authors would not be ashamed of now." Stinginess is the great cause of the modern examples of the Gothic being so unsatisfactory; but in some cases there has been sad misapplication of money and ingenuity. We must, however, refer to the lecture itself for details and the writer's peculiar opinions.

Who was Sold at the Bubbleton Election?

W. Kent and Co.

A POLITICAL squib, in which the humours of an election contest are cleverly hit off. It is conducted in correspondence, and the characters of the writer are well discriminated.

Pictures of Country Life. By Alice Cary.

London: Sampson Low, Sons, and Co.

New York: Derby and Jackson.

THIS is an American work, by an author not unknown—her "Cloverbrook" and "Married, not Mated," having achieved their share of reputation; and it is thrown upon the public without a word of apology or preface. Here are in fact, thirteen essays, some in the shape of stories, others of a more didactic nature, but all written in a popular and dramatic vein. There is a touching pathos in the tale of "Lem Lyon," simple as it is in subject, and inartificial in structure, which goes to the source of sympathy. "Alice Cary" can command tears. In the "Married Life of Eleanor Homes," the instincts and intentions of the female mind are made much of—not too much. In our authoress's estimation their operation amounts to genius. "All women," she opines, "have more or less genius, which, after all, is simply power of suspending the reasoning and reflecting faculties, and suffering the light which, whatever it be, is neither external nor secondary, to flow in." Will our reader, accept this definition? It may pass as an example of womanly mysticism in philosophy. Eleanor Homes, however, shews her genius in the manner in which she dreams. Such instruction and example as was afforded by hers, would serve to regulate a whole married life, and ensure its happiness. We think highly of this book.

Sketch of the Life of Walter De Merton, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Bishop of Rochester; Founder of Merton College. By Edmund, Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand; late Fellow of Merton College, D.D. John Henry and James Parker.

THIS is an affectionate tribute by a scholar of a great educational establishment to its founder. It is confessedly only a sketch, but suggests means and materials for a more complete biographical work. A complete list of the documentary and other evidence connected with the subject is given; but the matter is so compressed, and rendered with such succinctness, that any abstract of it is impossible. It is all contained in fifty-two pages, which will be found exceedingly useful to any intending biographer, and will not fail to please all old and young Merton men into whose hands it may fall.

A Statistical View of American Agriculture, its Home Resources and Foreign Markets, with Suggestions for the Schedules of the Federal Census in 1860. By John Jay, Esq.

New York: Dappleton and Co.

THIS is an address delivered before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, on the organization of the Agricultural Section. Mr. Jay was Chairman of the Section. Of course, the interests of America are those most prominently considered; but a fair estimate is taken of her relations with the rest of the world. England and France are spoken of in terms the most considerate, and the suggestions made are those of a well-experienced and practical man. Statistical tables are also given of much value.

A Voice from a Bakehouse. By an Emancipated White Slave. By Ebenezer Stevens.

Henry Lea.

EVER since the lecture at the Polytechnic Institution, Mr. Stevens' machine-method of making bread has commanded the attention of the judicious. His bread is clean and pure, and we can speak from experience of its suitability to the palate and health. The injurious customs of the baking trade are here exposed on the authority of a practical man. The business, as now conducted, is a slow murder to the apprentice, workman, or foreman of a baking establishment. Means are here proposed for raising these operatives to a better social position, and remedying the various evils that unfortunately exist.

Book-keeping for the Class-room and Counting-house, by Double and Single Entry, with an Appendix on Commercial Forms. By John Maclean.

Thomas Constable and Co.

THE compiler's claims to attention are the care he has shown in making his work harmonise with the modern practice of the counting-house. Merchants will find the work a valuable book of reference. There is also an educational aim in it, and therefore, the topics have been progressively arranged, to suit the gradual steps made by the scholar in the attainable knowledge sought to be imparted. The theoretical improvements proposed must, of course, be left to the judgment of the individual merchant; but they appear to us to merit consideration.

Nathalie; a Tale. By Julia Kavanagh. In 1 vol. Hurst and Blackett.

MISSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT have done well to reprint Miss Kavanagh's charming tale of "Nathalie," in a capital series of standard works of fiction. "Nathalie" has an especial claim to be classed in this series of novels, containing as it does a more faithful picture of French women and their manners, written by an English lady, than any novel we could readily name.

(Into Boullade's), Charles-street, Haymarket, IS NOW OPEN.

THE ELECTION OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL STATEMENTS.

THE RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI, M.P.—In his election speech at Aylesbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, with regard to his defeated bill, "Permit me to mention what were the two principal features of the measure of parliamentary reform which I, as the organ of her Majesty's Government, introduced to the notice of the House of Commons. The two features were these—a large increase of the constituencies of England, and at the same time the representation of considerable places which now are not represented in Parliament. These, at least, are two great results which are not to be treated in a light and contemptuous spirit; and if that machinery for increasing the constituencies had been fairly brought into play, I believe that it would, perhaps, have doubled the amount of the present constituent body. It was, without doubt, the largest proposal for the extension of the suffrage that ever was submitted to the consideration of an Assembly. With regard to the second point, so completely had we studied the claims of the unrepresented bodies, that there was no place we could look to—no considerable place omitted in our scheme. And when that proposal was made, it was received with great favour in the House of Commons and the country, and many gentlemen who had voted against that measure, and many gentlemen who not only voted against that measure, but to my surprise spoke against that measure, had previously, in private, congratulated the Government on the wisdom of their plan and the satisfactory character of their proposition. Therefore, gentlemen, I think I have some right to say that that was a measure which was not entirely worthy of the condemnation which has been so lavishly bestowed upon it." Mr. Disraeli then spoke of Foreign affairs.—"I am now to be understood as speaking solemnly and without the slightest reserve. The beginning of the Italian dispute found us on terms of cordial confidence with France. The mission of Lord Cowley was eminently—no, not eminently, but entirely successful. The Emperor Napoleon, I believe, was sincerely anxious for peace. Austria made all the concessions that were desired. Russia, however, interfered with the proposition of a Congress. In doing so, believe me, she was not prompted by any deep policy or spirit of finesse. France seized on this proposition without waiting to hear the answer obtained from Austria by Lord Cowley. But this was merely because she felt sure that that mission would be unsuccessful. The Emperor of the French wanted peace with honour. It was impossible for me to make these important revelations a few days ago, because the country was excited by the fabrication of enormous statements, to the effect that a secret treaty had been formed between France and Russia, and that their fleets were to be united. There is not a tittle of foundation for those statements. There is no treaty, secret or otherwise, existing between France and Russia. There is no secret convention. There is what may be called an engagement which they were not bound in any way to communicate to this country, but which was voluntarily communicated by the French Minister, and was, that Russia should put an army of observation on the German frontier. Moreover, we have with the confidence of a power that always acts with frankness and straightforwardness, asked Russia whether she has engaged with France to declare war against Germany, and she has told us most unequivocally that it is not so. So much, then, for the secret engagements inimical to England. It was also announced that there was a secret treaty between Denmark and France, with the same object. Everyone thought that the whole Scandinavian navy was united with Russia and France to destroy the supremacy of England. We have inquired of Denmark, our friend, a power which of late exhibited the utmost friendliness towards this country, and I have the best authority for here publicly stating that there is not a shadow of foundation for this report. And God forbid, if we had occasion to call our allies and friends to rally round our standard and support the cause of freedom, truth, and justice, that we could not with the utmost confidence feel the spirit of Scandinavia would be enlisted on our side. It is not for me to stand here and denounce the Powers of Europe, because I do not think that England and Russia should forego their position as mediators, but that they ought to be prepared whether as an army of observation on the German frontier,

or as fleets and squadrons careering in the Mediterranean or the Adriatic, to seize every favourable opportunity which may enable them to terminate the struggle and obtain a settlement of Europe, founded upon justice, and those regulations which may conduce to a permanent adjustment. My policy is the policy of every sound-headed man in this country. The policy of England is the policy of peace. But have we been caught napping? It is not in any boastfulness, but in a manner becoming on the part of an Englishman speaking to Englishmen, that I tell you what is the situation of England. You have in India 100,000 seasoned valiant troops; such troops, probably, as never before existed in the world; equal to that army which Wellington rendered immortal. A great portion of these troops are to quit India, which England had there at her command. And if they come here it is not to relieve England, but, owing to the happy course of events in India, and the position of the Indian Government, it is rendered desirable they should quit India. You have in England 100,000 valiant and disciplined men, not perhaps equal to those who have been seasoned in the recent illustrious campaigns of India, but disciplined soldiers, and valiant, I need not say, as they are your countrymen. You will have, before six weeks elapse, not only a powerful fleet in the Channel, but a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean. What nation in the world, then, can compare with England? For you have, with all these, the condition of your finance most wholesome and most healthy; and this great armament will never be exercised except for defence or for the maintenance of your honour, and the vindication of your absolute interests. "Our finances are inexhaustible, an income-tax of 10 per cent. would be heartily given, our national debt is a fleabite, and additional loans of 20 millions per annum would scarcely be felt. Looking at this league of kings and emperors, I know well, if there is to be a war of nationalities, of opinions and races, of revolution and reconstruction, who can weather the storm. It will not be England that will suffer. It is Europe that will be desolate; it is Europe that will be injured. The time is coming, if it has not already come, when the question of the balance of power can no longer be confined to Europe alone. Since the days when that doctrine prevailed great communities have grown up in another world, who will not permit the question of the balance of power to be limited to Europe. You have on the other side of the Atlantic, vigorous and powerful communities, who will no longer submit to circumscribed and limited theories of authority. You have the Australian colonies—they are in their youth it is true, but it is the youth of a giant—they have already as it were thrown their colossal shadow over Europe; and it is for old Europe I lament, that she should so expend her resources and her energies in these wars. I wish old Europe to prepare for that awful competition that in coming time she must inevitably incur. England, although she is bound to Europe by tradition, by affection, by great similarity of habits, and by all those ties which time can alone create and construct, is not a mere power of the old world; her geographical position, her laws, her language, her religion, connect her as much with the new world as with the old. And although she has occupied not only an eminent, but, I am bold to say, the most eminent position among European nations for ages—if ever Europe, through her own short-sightedness, falls into an inferior and exhausted position, for England then will yet remain an illustrious future. We are bound up with the communities of the new world and those great powers which our own planting and our own colonising energy have created, we are bound to them by ties of interest which will maintain our power and permit us to occupy as great a position in the future as we do now in the present, and as we have done in the past. And therefore, now, if Europe is on the eve of war, I say it is for Europe and not for England that my heart sinks, and I hope it will be by the influence of England that the war which is now opening, or has opened, may be a war of limited duration, that it may be local in its character—that it may be limited in its conduct—and that after some encounters of armies both France and Austria may feel that it may well be by the influence of those who have not been reduced by their political passions, to terminate the strife, and secure at the same time the better government of Italy, and the peace of the world.

LORD STANLEY.—On his re-election at King's Lynn, the noble lord's speech commenced with a survey of the state of parties. Having spoken of Lord John Russell and his followers, he said:—Lord Palmerston, in March, 1857, was perhaps the most popular minister since the time of Sir Robert Peel; he contrived to lose that popularity more rapidly and more signally than any other man whose name is prominent in the political history of our times. In March, 1857, Lord Palmerston was carried into power on the shoulders of the people; in February, 1858, he fell. No voice was raised in his defence, and the conviction must have been forced upon his most sanguine admirers that a second Ministry having Lord Palmerston for its head, during the existence at least of the Parliament, was not possible. That being the position of the two large sections of the parties in the House of Commons who form the opposition to the present Government, what is the position of the party headed by Lord Derby? It is powerful, united, compact; it has instincts of discipline, unity of purpose, and confidence in its leaders, and never have those qualities been more distinctly displayed than during the last session of Parliament. It does not, however, form a majority in the House of Commons, while the other two parties, which are unable to unite for action, are able and willing to join in opposition. Speaking of the dissolution, his lordship said:—It is a step that must have been taken before any very considerable period of time elapsed, and if it was to be taken ere long, I do not know that a more fitting opportunity could have been taken than that which has been selected. Lord Palmerston has asked if we were going to throw the British constitution to be scrambled for on every hustings in the country. Now, I see no harm, I see no danger, if the British constitution is discussed on every hustings in the country. I believe the people of this country appreciate and love the institutions under which they live, and, while not opposed to fair and moderate reform or change, they desire to increase rather than to diminish the power and control of Parliament over the executive Government. Admitting that the question of reform is one which will be most prominently discussed at the hustings on the present occasion, I see in that circumstance no danger, but, on the contrary, much benefit. I believe it will show the next House of Commons what the people really want and what they do not. On the franchise his opinion was thus expressed—I have always thought the county franchise was fixed too high, and I cordially concurred in the proposition of the Government, by which it was reduced from 50l. to 10l. On a former occasion I felt it my duty to vote against Mr. L. King's motion, and I now tell you, standing here, that my only reason for giving that vote and resisting the change he then proposed was, that I thought the question of a 10l. franchise one which could not be considered separately from a general scheme of reform. I think I may venture to say, that the sincerity of that assertion has been proved, so far as I am concerned, by the insertion of the 10l. franchise for counties in the Government Reform Bill. "Now, gentlemen, we have all heard a great deal of criticism upon that part of the Government scheme by which it was proposed to assimilate the borough and the county franchises. For my own part, I listened most carefully to the arguments against that proposal. I have weighed them in my own mind as fairly as I could, and I confess that they are objections to which I attach very little weight. I still think that as long as you have an unequal franchise in the boroughs and the counties you will have a dissatisfied class. Lord Stanley next spoke of Indian affairs. Those who have the administration of affairs in India, whether in this country or on the spot, have laid upon them one of the greatest burdens of responsibility which ever fell to the lot of any public man in this country. There is involved in the case of the Indian Administration every element of difficulty. There is the distance, there is the climate, and there is that opposition of classes and jealousy of race which inevitably attend the condition of a conquered community. Besides all this, you have there to deal with a form of government which, however necessary and however suited to the country in which it prevails, is not in accordance with the habits and ideas of the natives. We have to add, that at the present moment the finances

(See page 592.)

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

** THOSE MEMBERS NOT IN THE LAST PARLIAMENT ARE DISTINGUISHED BY AN ASTERISK **

ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHES.				Place.	Name.	L.	C.	Place.	Name.	L.	C.
Places.	Names.	L.	C.								
ABINGDON	Mr. J. T. Norris, L.	1	—	DROITWICH	Sir J. Pakington, C.	—	1	MERTHYR TYD-VIL	Mr. H. A. Bruce, L.	1	—
ANDOVER	Mr. Alderman Cabitt, C.	—	1	DUDLEY	Mr. H. B. Sheridan, L.	1	—	MIDHURST	Mr. W. T. Mitford, C.	—	1
ARUNDEL	Hon. D. Portescue, L.	1	—	DURHAM City	Mr. J. R. Mowbray, C.	1	—	MONMOUTH BOROUGH	Mr. C. Bailey, C.	—	1
ASHBURTON	*Mr. Astell, C.	—	1	EVESHAM	Mr. Atherton, L.	1	—	MONTGOMERY DISTRICT	Mr. D. Pugh, C.	—	1
ASHTON	Mr. T. M. Gibson, L.	1	—	EXETER	Mr. E. Holland, L.	1	—	MORPETH	Sir G. Grey, L.	1	—
AYLESBURY	Mr. T. V. Wentworth, L.	1	—	EYE	Mr. R. S. Gard, C.	1	—	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE	Mr. W. Jackson, L.	1	—
Double return	(Mr. T. T. Bernard, C.)	—	1	FINSBURY	Mr. E. Divett, L.	1	—	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	*Mr. Murray, C.	—	1
BANBURY	*Mr. S. G. Smith, C.	—	1	FLINT Boroughs	*Sir S. M. Peto, L.	1	—	NEWPORT, Isle of Wight	Mr. Ridley, L.	1	—
BARNSTAPLE	*Sir C. Douglas, L.	1	—	FROME	*Lord E. Thynne, C.	1	—	NORTHALLERTON	*Mr. R. W. Kennard, C.	—	1
BATH	*Mr. G. Potts, C.	1	—	GATESHEAD	Mr. W. Hutt, L.	1	—	NEWARK	*Mr. P. Powys, C.	—	1
	*Mr. J. H. Davis, L.	1	—	GLOUCESTER	Mr. W. P. Price, L.	1	—		Mr. W. B. Wrightson, L.	1	—
	Mr. Tife, L.	1	—	GRANTHAM	*Mr. Monk, L.	1	—		Mr. J. Handley, L.	1	—
BEAUMARIS	*Mr. A. E. Way, C.	—	1		Hon. F. Tollemache, L.	1	—		*Mr. G. Hodgkinson, L.	1	—
BEDFORD	Hon. W. O. Stanley, L.	1	—	GREENWICH	Mr. W. E. Welby, C.	1	—	NORWICH	Lord Bury, L.	1	—
BERWICK	Mr. S. Whitbread, L.	1	—		*Mr. W. Angerstein, L.	1	—		Mr. Schneider, L.	1	—
	*Major Stuart, C.	—	1	GRIMSBY, GT.	Mr. Ald. Salomons, L.	1	—	NOTTINGHAM	Mr. C. Paget, L.	1	—
BEVERLEY	*Mr. R. A. Erie, C.	—	1	GUILDFORD	Lord Worsley, L.	1	—		Mr. Mellor, L.	1	—
	Mr. H. Edwards, C.	1	—		Mr. Bovill, C.	1	—	NORTHAMPTON	Mr. V. Smith, L.	1	—
BEWDLEY	*Mr. Walters, L.	1	—	HALIFAX	M. J. H. Onslow, L.	1	—		Mr. C. Gilpin, L.	1	—
BIRMINGHAM	Sir T. Winnington, L.	1	—		Sir C. Wood, L.	1	—	OLDHAM	Mr. W. J. Fox, L.	1	—
	Mr. Bright, L.	1	—	HARWICH	*Mr. J. Stansfeld, L.	1	—		Mr. Cobbett, L.	1	—
	Mr. Schofield, L.	1	—		*Hon. W. Campbell, L.	1	—	OXFORD	Mr. Cardwell, L.	1	—
BLACKBURN	Mr. Hornby, C.	1	—	HASTINGS	*Captain Jervis, C.	1	—		Mr. Langston, L.	1	—
	Mr. Pilkington, L.	1	—		Mr. F. North, L.	1	—	OXFORD UNIVERSITY	Mr. Gladstone, C.	1	—
BODMIN	*Hon. F. L. Gower, L.	1	—	HAVERFORD-WEST	Lord H. Vane, L.	1	—		Sir W. Heathcote, C.	—	1
	*Dr. Michell, C.	—	1		Mr. J. H. Philipps, C.	1	—	PENBROKE	Sir J. Owen, L.	1	—
BOLTON	Mr. J. Crook, L.	1	—	HELSTONE	*Mr. Rogers, C.	1	—	PENRYN and FAIRMOUTH	Mr. T. G. Baring, L.	1	—
	Captain Gray, C.	—	1	HEREFORD, City	Colonel Clifford, L.	1	—	PETERBORO	Mr. S. H. Gurney, L.	1	—
BOSTON	Mr. H. Ingram, L.	1	—		Mr. G. Clive, L.	1	—		*Mr. G. H. Whalley, L.	1	—
	*Mr. W. Staniland, L.	1	—	HERTFORD	Hon. W. F. Cowper, L.	1	—		Mr. T. Hankey, L.	1	—
BRADFORD	Mr. W. H. Wickham, L.	1	—		Sir W. M. Farquhar, C.	1	—	PETERSFIELD	Sir W. Jolliffe, C.	—	1
	*Mr. Titus Salt, L.	1	—	HONITON	*Mr. A. B. Cochrane, C.	1	—	PLYMOUTH	*Lord Valletort, C.	—	1
BRECON	Colonel Watkins, C.	—	1		Mr. J. Locke, L.	1	—		Mr. Collier, L.	1	—
BRIDGEWATER	Colonel Tynte, L.	1	—	HORSHAM	Mr. W. S. Fitzgerald, C.	1	—	PONTEFRAC	*Mr. M. Miles, L.	1	—
	Mr. Kinglake, L.	1	—	HUDDERSFIELD	*Mr. E. A. Leatham, L.	1	—		*Mr. Overend, C.	—	1
BRIDGNORTH	Mr. J. Pritchard, C.	—	1	HULL	Mr. J. Clay, L.	1	—	POOLE, Dorset-shire	Mr. Danby Seymour, L.	1	—
	Mr. Whitmore, C.	—	1		*Mr. J. Hoare, C.	1	—	PORTSMOUTH	Sir F. Baring, L.	1	—
BRIDPORT	Mr. J. A. Mitchell, L.	1	—	HUNTINGDON	General Peel, C.	—	1		Sir J. E. Bingham, C.	—	1
	Mr. K. D. Hodgson, L.	1	—		Mr. T. Baring, C.	—	1	PRESTON	Mr. C. P. Grenfell, L.	1	—
BRIGHTON	Sir G. B. Peckell, L.	1	—	HYTHE	Baron M. De Rothschild, L.	1	—		Mr. R. A. Cross, C.	—	1
	Mr. W. Coningham, L.	1	—	IPSWICH	Mr. J. C. Colbold, C.	—	1	RADNOR BOROS	Sir G. C. Lewis, L.	1	—
BRISTOL	Mr. H. Berkeley, L.	1	—		Mr. H. E. Adair, L.	1	—	READING	Mr. Keating, L.	1	—
	Mr. W. H. Gore Langton, L.	1	—	KENDAL	Mr. G. C. Glyn, L.	1	—		Mr. Pigott, L.	1	—
BUCKINGHAM	Sir H. Verney, L.	1	—	KIDDERMINSTER	Mr. G. Bristow, L.	1	—	REIGATE	Hon. W. J. Menzies, L.	1	—
	*Mr. J. G. Hubbard, C.	1	—	KNARESBORO	*Mr. T. Collins, C.	—	1	RETTFORD (East)	Mr. Foljambe, L.	1	—
BURY (Lancash)	*Mr. F. Peel, L.	1	—		Mr. B. T. Woodd, C.	1	—		Lord Galway, C.	—	1
BURY ST. ED-MUND'S	Lord A. Hervey, C.	1	—	LAMBETH	Mr. W. Roupell, L.	1	—	RICHMOND	Mr. H. Rich, L.	1	—
CALNE	Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, L.	1	—		Mr. W. Williams, L.	1	—		Mr. M. Wyvill, L.	1	—
CAMBRIDGE	Mr. R. Lowe, L.	1	—	LANCASTER	Mr. W. J. Garnett, L.	1	—	RIPON	Mr. J. Greenwood, L.	1	—
	Mr. K. Macaulay, C.	—	1		Mr. L. Gregson, L.	1	—		Mr. J. A. Ware, L.	1	—
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY	Mr. A. Stewart, C.	—	1	LAUNCESTON	*Judge Halliburton, C.	—	1	ROCHDALE	*Mr. Cobden, L.	1	—
	*Mr. Selwyn, C.	—	1	LEEDS	*Mr. E. Baines, L.	1	—	ROCHESTER	Mr. P. W. Martin, L.	1	—
CANTERBURY	Sir W. Somerville, L.	1	—		Mr. G. S. Beecroft, C.	1	—		Mr. S. J. Kinglake, L.	1	—
	Hon. H. B. Johnstone, C.	1	—	LEICESTER	Mr. Biggs, L.	1	—	RYE	Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, L.	1	—
CARDIFF	Colonel Stuart, L.	1	—		*Dr. Noble, L.	1	—	ST. IVES	Mr. H. Pault, C.	—	1
CARDIGAN	Mr. E. Pryse, L.	1	—	LEOMINSTER	Mr. G. Hardy, C.	—	1		Mr. Giesler, L.	1	—
CARLISLE	Sir J. Graham, L.	1	—		Hon. C. Bateman Hambury, C.	—	1	SALFORD	Mr. W. N. Massey, L.	1	—
	*Mr. Lawson, L.	1	—	LEWES	Hon. H. Fitzroy, L.	1	—	SALISBURY	General Buckley, L.	1	—
CARMARTHEN	Mr. D. Morris, L.	1	—		Hon. H. Brand, L.	1	—		Mr. M. Marsh, L.	1	—
CARNARVON	*Mr. Wynne, C.	—	1	LICHFIELD	Lord A. Paget, L.	1	—	SANDWICH	Lord C. Paget, L.	1	—
Borough		—	1		*Captain Anson, L.	1	—		Mr. Hugessen, L.	1	—
CHATHAM	Sir F. Smith, C.	—	1	LINCOLN	Major Sibthorp, C.	1	—	SCARBOROUGH	Sir J. V. Johnstone, L.	1	—
CHELTENHAM	Colonel F. W. H. Berkeley, L.	1	—		Mr. Henenge, C.	—	1		*Hon. W. F. Denison, L.	1	—
CHESTER	Earl Grosvenor, L.	1	—	LISKEARD	*Mr. R. W. Gray, L.	1	—	SHAPTESBURY	Mr. G. G. Glyn, L.	1	—
	*Mr. Humberston, C.	—	1	LIVERPOOL	Mr. T. B. Horsfall, C.	1	—	SHEFFIELD	Mr. J. A. Roebuck, L.	1	—
CHICHESTER	Ld. H. Gordon-Lennox, C.	—	1		Mr. J. C. Ewart, L.	1	—		Mr. G. Hadfield, L.	1	—
	*Mr. H. W. Freeland, L.	1	—	LONDON (City)	Lord J. Russell, L.	1	—	SHOREHAM	Sir C. Burrell, C.	—	1
CHIPPENHAM	*Mr. R. P. Long, C.	—	1		Baron L. Rothschild, L.	1	—		Mr. S. Cave, C.	—	1
	*Mr. Lysley, L.	1	—		Sir J. Duke, L.	1	—	SHREWSBURY	Mr. Slaney, L.	1	—
CHRISTCHURCH	Admiral Wallcott, C.	—	1		Mr. R. W. Crawford, L.	1	—		Mr. Tomline, L.	1	—
CIRENCESTER	Mr. A. Bathurst, C.	—	1	LUDLOW	Colonel Herbert, C.	—	1	SOUTHAMPTON	Mr. Wilcox, L.	1	—
	*Mr. Ponsonby, L.	1	—		Mr. B. Botfield, C.	—	1		*Mr. W. D. Seymour, L.	1	—
CLITHEROE	Mr. J. T. Hopwood, C.	—	1	LYME REGIS	Mr. W. Pinney, L.	—	1	SOUTH SHIELDS	Mr. Ingham, L.	1	—
COCKERMOUTH	Lord Naas, C.	—	1	LYMINGTON	Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, L.	1	—	SOUTHWARK	Sir C. Napier, L.	1	—
	Mr. Steel, C.	—	1		Sir J. Carnac, L.	1	—		Mr. John Locke, L.	1	—
COLCHESTER	Mr. Miller, C.	—	1	LYNN REGIS	Lord Stanley, C.	—	1	STAFFORD	Mr. J. A. Wise, L.	1	—
	*Mr. Papillon, C.	—	1		Mr. J. H. Gurney, L.	1	—		*Mr. Salt, C.	—	1
COVENTRY	Mr. E. Ellice, L.	1	—	MACOLESFIELD	Mr. E. C. Egerton, C.	—	1	STAMFORD	Sir S. Northcote, C.	—	1
	Sir J. Paxton, L.	1	—		Mr. Brocklehurst, L.	1	—		Lord R. Cecil, C.	—	1
CRICKLADE	Lord Ashley, L.	1	—	MAIDSTONE	Mr. C. Buxton, L.	1	—	STOCKPORT	Mr. A. J. Kershaw, L.	1	—
	Mr. Goddard, C.	—	1		*Mr. W. Lee, L.	1	—		Mr. J. B. Smith, L.	1	—
DARTMOUTH	*Mr. Schenley, L.	1	—	MALDON	Mr. T. S. Western, L.	1	—	STOKE-UPON-TRENT	Mr. Copeland, C.	1	—
	Mr. Schenley, L.	1	—		*Mr. Pencock, C.	—	1		Mr. J. L. Ricardo, L.	1	—
DENBIGH BOROUGH	Mr. Mainwaring, C.	—	1	MALMESBURY	*Lord Andover, L.	1	—	STROUD	Mr. Horsman, L.	1	—
		—	1	MALTON	Hon. C. F. Fitzwilliam, L.	1	—		Mr. Serpell, L.	1	—
DERBY	Mr. M. T. Bass, L.	1	—		Mr. J. Brown, L.	1	—	SUNDERLAND	Mr. Lindsay, L.	1	—
	Mr. Beale, L.	1	—	MANCHESTER	Mr. T. Bazley, L.	1	—		Mr. Penwick, L.	1	—
DEVIZES	Mr. D. Griffiths, C.	—	1		Mr. J. A. Turner, L.	1	—	SWANSEA	Mr. L. L. Dillwyn, L.	1	—
	*Captain Gladstone, L.	1	—	MARLBOROUGH	Lord E. Bruce, L.	1	—	TAMWORTH	Sir R. Peel, L.	1	—
DEVONPORT	Sir E. Perry, L.	1	—		Mr. H. Bayning, L.	1	—		Lord Raynham, L.	1	—
	Mr. J. Wilson, L.	1	—	MARLOW, GT.	Colonel Williams, C.	—	1	TAUNTON	Mr. Labouchere, L.	1	—
DORCHESTER	Mr. C. N. Sturt, C.	—	1		Colonel Knox, C.	—	1		Mr. A. Mills, C.	—	1
	Mr. R. B. Sheridan, L.	1	—	MARYLEBONE	Mr. Probyn, L.	1	—	TAVISTOCK	Sir John S. Trelawny, L.	1	—
DOVER	*Sir H. Locke, C.	—	1		Sir B. Hall, L.	1	—		Mr. A. G. Russell, L.	1	—
	*Mr. Nicholl, C.	—	1		Mr. E. James, L.	1	—	TEWKESBURY	Hon. F. Lygon, C.	1	—
		—	1			—	—		Mr. J. Martin, L.	1	—

THE LEADER.

Place.	Name.	L	C	Place.	Name.	L	C	Place.	Name.	L	C
THETFORD	Lord Euston, L.	1	—	HERTFORDSHIRE	Sir E. B. Lytton, C.	—	1	LIMERICK CITY	Mr. F. W. Russell, L.	1	—
	Mr. A. Baring, C.	—	1		*Mr. A. Smith, C.	—	1		*Major Ganin, L.	1	—
THIRSK	Sir W. G. Gullwey, C.	—	1		Mr. Puller, L.	1	—	LISBURN	Mr. Richardson, C.	—	1
TIVERTON	Lord Palmerston, L.	1	—	HUNTINGDON-SHIRE	Mr. Fellowes, C.	—	1	LONDON DERRY	Sir R. Ferguson, L.	1	—
	*Hon. G. Denman, L.	—	1		Lord R. Montagu, C.	—	1	MALLOW	Mr. Longfield, C.	—	1
TOTNES	Earl Gifford, L.	1	—	KENT, EAST	Sir B. Bridges, C.	—	1	NEWRY	*Mr. Quin, C.	—	1
	Mr. T. Mills, L.	1	—		Mr. W. Deedes, C.	—	1	PORTARLINGTON	*Captain Damer, C.	—	1
TOWER HAMLETS	Mr. A. S. Ayrton, L.	1	—	LANCASHIRE, N.	Colonel Patten, C.	—	1	TRALEE	Captain D. O'Connell, L.	1	—
	Mr. C. S. Butler, L.	1	—		Marq. of Hartington, L.	1	—	WATERFORD	Mr. Hassard, L.	1	—
TRURO	Mr. A. Smith, L.	1	—	LANCASHIRE, S.	Mr. Egerton, C.	—	1		Mr. Blake, C.	—	1
	*Mr. M. Smith, Q.C., C.	—	1		Mr. Legh, C.	—	1	WEXFORD	*Mr. Redmond, L.	1	—
TYNEMOUTH	*Mr. H. Taylor, L.	1	—	LEICESTER-SHIRE, S.	Lord Curzon, C.	—	1				
WAKEFIELD	Mr. H. Leatham, L.	—	1	LINCOLNSHIRE	Mr. C. W. Packe, O.	1	—				
WALLINGFORD	Mr. R. Malins, C.	—	1		Sir M. Cholmeley, L.	—	1				
WALSALL	Mr. C. Forster, L.	1	—		Mr. J. B. Stanhope, C.	—	1				
WAREHAM	*Mr. Drax, C.	—	1	LINCOLNSHIRE, S.	Sir J. Trollope, C.	—	1				
WARRINGTON	Mr. G. Greenall, C.	—	1		*Mr. J. H. Packe, L.	1	—				
WARWICK	Mr. G. W. Repton, C.	—	1	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Mr. O. Morgan, C.	—	1				
	Mr. E. Greaves, C.	—	1		Colonel Somerset, C.	—	1				
WELLS	Sir W. G. Hayter, L.	1	—	MONTGOMERY-SHIRE	Mr. Wynne, C.	—	1				
	Mr. H. Jolliffe, C.	—	1			—	1				
WENLOCK	Colonel Forester, C.	—	1	NORFOLK, E.	Colonel Coke, L.	1	—	ABERDEEN	Colonel Sykes, L.	1	—
	Mr. M. Gaskell, C.	—	1		*Mr. Howes	—	1	ABERDEENSHIRE	Lord Haddo, C.	—	1
WESTBURY	Sir Lopes M. Lopes, C.	—	1	NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE, S.	Colonel Cartwright, C.	—	1	ARGYLSHIRE	Mr. A. S. Finlay, L.	1	—
WESTMINSTER	Sir De Lacy Evans, L.	1	—		Mr. R. Knightley, C.	—	1	AYRSHIRE	Lord J. Stuart, L.	1	—
	Sir J. Shelley, L.	1	—	NORTHUMBERLAND, N.	Lord Loesaine, C.	—	1	BERWICKSHIRE	*Mr. Robertson, L.	1	—
WEXMOUTH	*Lord Grey de Wilton, C.	—	1		Sir M. Ridley, C.	—	1	DUNDEE	Sir J. Ogilvy, L.	1	—
	*Mr. G. R. Brookes, C.	—	1	NORTHUMBERLAND, S.	Mr. H. G. Liddell, C.	—	1	CAITHNESSHIRE	Mr. Traill, L.	1	—
WHITBY	Sir R. Stephenson, C.	—	1		Mr. W. B. Beaumont, L.	1	—	CLACKMANNANSHIRE	Mr. W. B. Adam, L.	1	—
WHITEHAVEN	Mr. G. Lyall, C.	—	1	NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE, N.	Mr. J. E. Denison, L.	1	—	DUMFRIESHIRE	*Mr. P. B. Smollet, C.	—	1
WILTON	Mr. Antrabus, C.	—	1		Lord R. Clinton, C.	—	1	DUMFRIESHIRE	Mr. H. Johnstone, C.	—	1
WIGAN	Mr. H. Woods, L.	1	—	NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE, S.	Lord Newark, C.	—	1	EDINBURGH	*Mr. Moncrieff, L.	1	—
	*Hon. Colonel Lindsay, C.	—	1	OXFORDSHIRE	Mr. W. H. Barrow, C.	—	1		Mr. A. Black, L.	1	—
WINCHESTER	Sir J. B. East, C.	—	1		Mr. Henley, C.	—	1	EDINBURGHSHIRE	Earl of Dalkeith, C.	—	1
	Mr. J. B. Carter, L.	—	1		Colonel North, C.	—	1	ELGIN BURGH	Mr. G. Duff, L.	1	—
WINDSOR	Mr. W. Vansittart, C.	—	1		Mr. G. V. Harcourt, L.	1	—	ELGINSHIRE	Major C. Bruce, C.	—	1
	*Mr. G. M. Hope, C.	—	1	PEMBROKESHIRE	Lord Enlyn, C.	—	1	FALKIRK BURGH	*Mr. J. Merry, L.	1	—
WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. C. Villiers, L.	1	—		Mr. G. V. Harcourt, L.	—	1	FIFEHIRE	Mr. Weimys, L.	1	—
	Sir R. Bethell, L.	—	1	RADNORSHIRE	Sir J. B. Walsh, C.	—	1	FORFARSHIRE	Lord Duncan, L.	1	—
WOODSTOCK	Lord A. Churchill, C.	—	1		Hon. G. Noel, C.	—	1	GLASGOW	Mr. W. Buchanan, L.	1	—
WORCESTER	Mr. W. Laslett, L.	1	—	RUTLANDSHIRE	Hon. G. Heathcote, L.	1	—		Mr. R. Dalglish, L.	1	—
	Mr. O. Ricardo, L.	—	1		Hon. R. Heathcote, L.	—	1	GREENOCK	Mr. A. M. Dunlop, L.	1	—
WYCOMBE	Sir G. Dashwood, L.	1	—	SHROPSHIRE, N.	Hon. R. C. Hill, C.	—	1	HADDINGTON	Sir F. Davie, L.	1	—
	Mr. T. Smith, L.	—	1		Mr. Ormsby Gore, C.	—	1	District		—	1
YARMOUTH	*Sir E. Lacon, C.	—	1	SHROPSHIRE, S.	Lord Newport, C.	—	1	HADDINGTONSHIRE	Lord Elcho, C.	—	1
	*Sir H. Stracey, C.	—	1		Hon. R. W. Clive, C.	—	1				
YORK	Mr. Westhead, L.	1	—	SOMERSETSHIRE, E.	Sir W. Miles, C.	—	1	INVERNESSHIRE	Mr. H. Baillie, C.	—	1
	Colonel Smyth, C.	—	1		Mr. W. F. Knatchbull, C.	—	1	INVERNESS	Mr. A. Matheson, L.	1	—
					Mr. C. A. Moody, C.	—	1	Burghs			
					*Mr. A. A. Hood, C.	—	1	KILMARNOCK	Mr. Bouverie, L.	1	—
					Mr. C. B. Adderley, C.	—	1	KINCARDINESHIRE	General Arbuthnot, C.	—	1
					Lord Ingestre, C.	—	1	KIRKCALDY	Colonel Ferguson, L.	1	—
					Mr. H. W. Foley, L.	1	—	LANARKSHIRE	Sir T. Colebrooke, L.	1	—
					Mr. W. O. Foster, L.	1	—	LEITH BURGH	*Mr. Miller, L.	1	—
					Lord Jernyn, C.	—	1	LINTHGOUGHSHIRE	*Major W. Hamilton, C.	—	1
					Mr. Parker, C.	—	1	MONTROSE	Mr. Baxter, L.	1	—
					Mr. H. Drummond, C.	—	1	PAISLEY	Mr. Crum-Ewing, L.	1	—
					Mr. Briscoe, L.	1	—	PERBLESSHIRE	Sir G. Montgomery, C.	—	1
					Lord Pevensy, C.	—	1	PERTH	Hon. A. Kinraid, L.	1	—
					Mr. G. Dodson, L.	1	—	PERTSHIRE	Mr. W. Stirling, C.	—	1
					Earl of March, C.	—	1	RENFREWSHIRE	Sir M. S. Stewart, C.	—	1
					Mr. Wyndham, C.	—	1	Ross and Cromarty	Sir J. Matheson, L.	1	—
					Mr. Newdegate, C.	—	1	ROXBURGHSHIRE	Sir W. Scott, L.	1	—
					Mr. Spooner, C.	—	1	SELKIRKSHIRE	Mr. B. Lockhart, C.	—	1
					*Sir C. Mordaunt, C.	—	1	STIRLINGSHIRE	Mr. H. Blackburn, C.	—	1
					Mr. E. P. Shirley, C.	—	1	STIRLING BURGH	Mr. Caird, L.	1	—
					Hon. H. Lowther, C.	—	1	ST. ANDREW'S	Mr. E. Ellice, L.	1	—
					Earl of Beattie, C.	—	1	SUTHERLANDSHIRE	Marquis of Stafford, L.	1	—
					Mr. C. Clifford, C.	—	1	WIGTON BURGH	Sir W. Dunbar, L.	1	—
					Mr. S. Estcourt, C.	—	1	WIGTONSHIRE	Sir A. Agnew, L.	1	—
					Mr. W. Long, C.	—	1				
					Mr. S. Herbert, L.	1	—				
					Lord H. Thynne, C.	—	1				
					Mr. J. H. Foley, L.	1	—				
					Mr. Calthorpe, L.	—	1				
					Lord Elmley, C.	—	1				
					Mr. W. F. Knight, C.	—	1				
					Lord Hotham, C.	—	1				
					Hon. A. Duncombe, C.	—	1				
					Mr. E. S. Cayley, C.	—	1				
ENGLISH COUNTIES.				IRELAND.				SCOTLAND.			
Place.	Name.	L	C	Place.	Name.	L	C	Place.	Name.	L	C
ANGLESEA	Sir R. Bulkeley, L.	1	—	ARMAGH	Mr. Bond, C.	—	1				
BERKSHIRE	*Mr. J. Walter, L.	1	—	BANDON	Hon. W. S. Bernard, C.	—	1				
	Hon. P. P. Bouverie, L.	1	—	BELFAST	Sir H. Cairns, C.	—	1				
	Captain Vernon, C.	—	1		Mr. R. Davison, C.	—	1				
BRECONSHIRE	Mr. G. C. Morgan, C.	—	1	CARLOW	Sir J. Acton, L.	—	1				
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	Mr. Disraeli, C.	—	1	CARRICKFERGUS	Mr. Torrens, C.	—	1				
	Mr. G. C. Du Pre, C.	—	1	CASHIEL	Mr. Laidlaw, L.	1	—				
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	Hon. W. G. Cavendish, L.	1	—	CLOMEL	Mr. J. Bagwell, L.	1	—				
	Hon. E. York, C.	—	1	COLERAINE	Mr. J. Boyd, C.	—	1				
	Mr. E. Ball, C.	—	1	CORK CITY	Mr. Pagin, L.	1	—				
	Mr. H. J. Adeane, L.	1	—		Mr. Beunish, L.	1	—				
CARMARTHENSHIRE	Mr. D. Jones, C.	—	1	DOWNPATRICK	Mr. R. Ker, C.	—	1				
	Mr. Pugh, C.	—	1	DUBLIN (City)	Sir E. Grogan, C.	—	1				
CARNARVONSHIRE	Col. Pennant, C.	—	1		Mr. Vance, C.	—	1				
CHEREHIRE, N.	Mr. W. T. Egerton, C.	—	1	DUBLIN	Unl-Mr. Whitelock, C.	—	1				
	Mr. G. C. Legh, C.	—	1		Mr. Lefroy, C.	—	1				
CHESHIRE, S.	Sir P. Egerton, C.	—	1	DUNDALK	Mr. Bowyer, L.	1	—				
	Mr. Tollennache, C.	—	1	DUNGANNON	Hon. W. S. Knox, C.	—	1				
CORNWALL, W.	Mr. R. Davey, L.	1	—	DUNGARVAN	Mr. J. F. Maguire, L.	1	—				
	Mr. St. Aubyn, L.	1	—	ENNIS	Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, L.	1	—				
CUMBERLAND, E.	Hon. C. Howard, L.	1	—	ENNISKILLEN	Mr. Cole, C.	—	1				
	Mr. Marshall, L.	1	—	GALWAY	Lord Dunkellin, L.	—	1				
CUMBERLAND, W.	Colonel Lowther, C.	—	1		Mr. J. O. Lover, C.	—	1				
	General Wyndham, C.	—	1	KILKENNY CITY	Mr. M. Sullivan, L.	1	—				
DENBIGHSHIRE	Sir W. W. Wynne, C.	—	1								
DERBYSHIRE, N.	Colonel Biddulph, L.	1	—								
	Hon. C. Cavendish, L.	1	—								
DEVON (N.)	Mr. W. P. Thornhill, L.	1	—								
	Mr. Trefusis, C.	—	1								
DEVONSHIRE, S.	Mr. W. Butler, L.	1	—								
	Mr. Palk, C.	—	1								
DORSETSHIRE	Mr. Kokewich, C.	—	1								
	Hon. W. H. Portman, L.	1	—								
	Mr. H. H. Sturt, C.	—	1								
DURHAM, N.	Mr. Ker Sayer, C.	—	1								
	Lord A. V. Tempest, C.	1	—								
DURHAM, S.	Mr. R. D. Shafto, L.	1	—								
	Mr. H. Ponse, L.	1	—								
ESSEX (E.)	*Mr. J. Farrer, C.	—	1								
	Mr. Brunston, C.	—	1								
ESSEX, N.	Mr. Wallington, C.	—	1								
	Mr. W. Borsford, C.	—	1								
FLINTSHIRE	Mr. Du Cane, C.	—	1								
GLAMORGANSHIRE	Hon. T. E. Mostyn, L.	1	—								
	Mr. C. R. Talbot, L.	1	—								
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, W.	Mr. H. H. Vivian, L.	1	—								
	Mr. R. N. Kingscote, L.	1	—								
HAMPSHIRE, N.	Mr. J. Rolt, C.	—	1								
	Mr. G. Slater-Booth, C.	—	1								
HAMPSHIRE, S.	Mr. W. B. Beach, C.	—	1								
	Sir J. Jervoise, L.	1	—								
HEREFORDSHIRE	Hon. R. H. Dutton, C.	—	1								
	Lord W. Graham, C.	—	1								
	Mr. J. King King, O.	—	1								
	*Mr. Milnamy, L.	1	—								

Mr. JOHN WALTER, M.P.—Speaking at the election for Berks of the foreign policy of the Ministers the hon. gentleman said: "I still think that so long as the question can be confined to Italy, it would be the greatest crime any Government could commit to plunge this country into war. When our neighbour's house is on fire, our own, if it is next door, is in danger; but our first duty to our neighbour is to endeavour to prevent the fire from spreading; and this ought to be the chief policy of any Government which has the destinies of the country confided to its hands at a crisis like the present. I don't deny supposing it should turn out, as I fear may be the case, that France has further designs, and that some negotiations have been going on between France and Russia which may tend, if not to the partition of Europe, at all events to an undue influence of those two great Powers in the councils of Europe—I don't deny that it may be very difficult ultimately to prevent the war from spreading; but at present—during this year at least—I believe in any conscience there is no probability of any events occurring which would justify the Ministry in plunging this country into war." As to Reform, he said, "Lord J. Russell's resolution expressed an opinion as to the impolicy of tampering with the existing rights of freeholders, and the necessity of a considerable enlargement of the franchise; but it said nothing at all about the transfer of seats from small to large constituencies. I cannot, for the life of me, understand why, if men occupying houses of a certain class in towns should be presumed to be fit to have votes in the election of Members of Parliament, the same right should be refused to men occupying a corresponding position in counties."

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of India are very greatly embarrassed, and that in consequence of the late disturbances the whole administrative system has been so far deranged as to render it necessary that it should undergo entire revision. The government of India has not been conferred on the Queen without any species of check or control. On the contrary, there has been interposed a body of men from whose industry, from whose experience, and from whose public spirit—I refer, of course to the Council of India—we have every reason to hope for the most beneficial results. So far from its being true that the position of the Minister with regard to the Indian Government is the same as it was previous to the change, the Minister for India is in another position altogether. He has more power, he has a more direct control over the affairs of India, and there devolves upon him a more immediate and direct responsibility. Of the war on the Continent, his lordship said, it will not be a war of opinion, it will not be one of those great struggles recorded at different periods in the history of human kind, founded upon deep-lying differences of political or religious principle; it will not be one of those mighty contests in which all the sacrifices, the sufferings, and the miseries caused by war are in some degree compensated by great ideas, in which the interests at stake and the objects to be obtained are struggled for in a spirit of disinterestedness, and in which to obtain them war is rendered necessary. It will be a war wantonly, needlessly, and, I will say, wickedly made. It will be a war dictated by the ambition of a few men placed in too high a position above the masses of mankind to feel that respect for human rights or that sympathy for human suffering, a due regard for which forms the bonds by which the human race is banded together. The independence of Italy is the plea, but it is nothing more than a plea. Her Majesty's Ministers have endeavoured to interfere in the interests of peace, as far as it has been possible for England to interfere without compromising her own position in giving pledges which might be productive of future embarrassment. No effort has been spared, no means have been left untried for the preservation of peace. If in those efforts we have failed—if the negotiations of the last few weeks have only concealed on the part of other Powers a premeditated purpose of going to war—we have at least the consolation of knowing that the great misfortunes which must accrue to Europe and to the whole world will have been caused by no act of ours, but that they will have taken place in spite of every exertion which we could make to prevent it. We have not been led away on the one hand by Italian sympathies, nor on the other have we been influenced by any jealousy of the power of France. We have had no secret preference, we have pursued no underhand policy. Explanations have been freely and frankly given, and there is nothing, so far as the conduct of England is concerned, which we need either conceal or disavow. There is in this country one feeling only, that English intervention by arms ought only to take place when English objects are involved in the case of Italy. What may happen hereafter if this war should become general and spread throughout Europe it is utterly impossible for me or any one to say. There are pledges by which we are bound, there are engagements which England has to fulfil. It is possible—though God forbid that in those general unforeseen complications of events to which a European war may give rise—the time may come when neutrality may be no longer possible. But we shall cling to that neutrality so long as it remains possible, and leave all the guilt, the misery, and the suffering to which the war must inevitably give rise to those by whom it has been provoked.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.—At a dinner given to celebrate the noble lord's return for Tiverton, he said, "I cannot help feeling some regret, on comparing a former period with the present, to think that whereas at that time there existed a strongly cemented alliance between England and France, now we have too much reason to believe that the scene is changed, and that the strong alliance which has been cemented is an alliance between France and Russia. The difference, gentlemen, is this—that the alliance of England and France was the symbol of peace with Europe; it was an alliance founded upon interests which could only be in common when they were directly for the common good; while an alliance between Russia and France—such an alliance as we have been led to believe exists between those countries—is an alliance, I am afraid, that can only be founded upon the principles and the objects of aggression upon other powers." On the subject of reform the noble lord said—"I am quite sure that both Parliament and the country are of opinion that the time is come when a reform bill must be passed. (Hear, hear.) We may differ as to what each man may like, but there is one consideration which those who propose a reform bill should bear in view—that is, that they should endeavour to frame, not such a

bill as each man might in the abstract think the best, but such a bill as would be likely to pass into a law. I think it highly probable that before twelve months a bill may have been passed, or much progress made in such a bill, so that in all probability there would be a dissolution in the course of a year; for if great or considerable changes are made in the representation of the people in Parliament, expectation would require that opportunity should be given for the newly-enfranchised class or towns and communities to exercise the privilege thus accorded to them.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—The noble lord in proposing Mr. Heathcote at the nomination for Huntingdonshire, took the opportunity of making some further remarks upon the foreign policy of ministers. "I have been told, said he, and I am told, to this very day, that unless Lord Derby and his Ministry remained in power, it would be impossible to maintain the peace of Europe any longer. I am sorry to say that that question is already decided. The efforts made by the late Government for the preservation of peace may have been praiseworthy; it may turn out, though—and I am one of those who think that it will—that they have not been well directed; but however that may be, we all know that they have failed. We well know that the war has begun; and we well know, too, that this country has no right to take part either on one side or the other, in that war, but to maintain a strict neutrality. I heard that opinion stated by Lord Derby himself, and I cordially agree with him; but I think that we should keep up our fleet, and, in addition, sufficient force at home to repel any insult that may be offered to us. I am glad to find, then, that the late Ministers have ordered an increase in the navy. I will say no more with regard to it than this, that if the independence and liberty of the people of Italy result from the quarrel, I, for one, shall heartily rejoice. The truth then is, that the Ministry, having brought forward so many bad measures affecting home matters, have utterly failed in preserving peace abroad, and the question for you to decide is whether these are the Ministers most competent to carry on the affairs of the country, at home and abroad. My opinion is that they most decidedly are not." Of the dissolution he remarked that Lord Derby had dissolved Parliament under the plea—that he thinks he will get a more numerous support in the coming House of Commons than in the last—but (said Lord John) I doubt if that will be the result, and it is for you to strengthen the hands of those who are in favour of a real, and not a sham reform.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—At the election for East Suffolk, the Attorney-General, after vindicating the Government Reform Bill as a real measure of enfranchisement for the working classes, said, that during the last few days war had broken out in Europe, although the Government had done all that could be affected by statesmen anxious to preserve the peace of Europe, and determined also to maintain the honour of the English name. It had been a matter of reproach to the Ministry of the Crown that they permitted this war to break out in Europe, as if this country, with all its power, was equal to the task of restraining the sovereigns of despotic states like France and Russia. But at least it could be said that the existing Government, unlike their predecessors, had not allowed this country to "drift into war," as was the case with Russia in 1854. While Europe was in arms England was still at peace, and he trusted that the utmost efforts of this country might be directed to the restoration of the peace of Europe, while the honour of the English name might be maintained. England had taken care to be forearmed against this great calamity; we had now a powerful fleet on its way to the Mediterranean, and another powerful fleet in the British Channel, while 100,000 men were on their way home from India. With this mighty force, and with a Government attached to liberty and determined upon maintaining the peace of the world if possible, he trusted that the country would be fully secure, and he doubted not that when he met them again he should have to congratulate them upon having throughout the conflict maintained the honour of our name and the stability of our institutions. (Cheers.) The learned gentleman, in conclusion, touched upon the church-rato question, and stated that if a strong Government were maintained in power, he did not yet despair of a satisfactory solution of the question. He also expressed his hope that, although the dissolution had impeded, it had only delayed, several measures of law reform, especially a bill for facilitating the transfer of land, a subject of much importance in an agricultural country like Suffolk.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—At the re-election of Sir H. Cairns, at Belfast, the learned and hon. gentleman made some interesting allusion to foreign matters. "I have seen, with regret (said Sir Hugh), in the organ which is regarded as the organ of the opposition to the Government in England—the *Times*—and repeated more than once, that though

we are bound in this quarrel to be neutral, yet that it must be understood that the first cannon which France is to fire in Europe is to be the knell of the Anglo-French alliance. Now, I remember the course which public opinion has taken with regard to that alliance, and I remember hearing in the House of Commons a living statesman—a cabinet minister under the Government of Lord Aberdeen—speaking of that alliance in a manner which would be hardly courteous in any communication or arrangement between one man and another. I recollect that notice was taken of the matter in the Commons, and that the unanimous expression of the Conservative party at the time was, the alliance between England and France was the natural alliance through which the civilisation of Europe was likely to flow. That was the course of the Conservative party then. But while we announce our policy of neutrality, we shall not be observing it if we say to France—'If you take a particular line, and fire cannon in a certain place, then our alliance is at an end.' Gentlemen, I repudiate any such language, and I hope and believe it will not be adopted by the Government. It is a satisfaction, though a melancholy one, that every exertion has been made by our Government to avert and prevent war. With regard to foreign affairs, at all times I hold it to be the cardinal policy of the Conservative party not to interfere in foreign war unless there is an absolute necessity. I hold with the statesman who declared, 'when war ceases to be a necessity it becomes a crime.' I believe that this country, guarded by its insular position, dependent on the arts of peace for its material advancement, is bound to show that her national honour has been insulted, or her national interests have been imperilled, before she should embark in war."

THE HOME SECRETARY.—Mr. Sotherton Estcourt in acknowledging his re-election for South Wilts, defended the Government in the course they had pursued as to the dissolution. Having spoken on reform and the ballot, he, like his brother ministers, of course, touched upon the war question. He said, the British Government had been like a mutual friend, attempting—he allowed in vain—to prevent two bullying fellows who were determined to have a scratch at each other, from fighting. Austria and France had clearly resolved to have a turn at each other; and probably their military forces, the result of peace, had at last got to such a head that they could not keep them down; 500,000 men ready for strife was too great a power for the Executive of either country to keep in order. But although we might all agree, and he believed we did, as to the folly, the wickedness, and the shame of a general European war, what was our duty as Englishmen? Our first duty was to do our best to part the combatants; our second, to be well prepared to repel aggression. Living as we did with angry passion all around us, there was only one course by which we could hope to preserve our independence, our property, our lives, and all that we hold dear,—and that was to be well prepared, not for aggression, but for defence. The Ministers had, as far as possible, taken care our means of defence should not be wanting, and since the period at which Lord Derby took office, the available effective navy of this country had been exactly doubled in amount. Among other things, he would take that public opportunity of saying, that if in that country and in any others there were any gallant spirits ready to enrol themselves in rifle corps, or similar volunteer bodies, the Government would be glad to receive the assurance of their willingness to do so, and, as far as they were concerned and as Parliament would sanction the measure, they would be glad to afford them countenance and goodwill.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM, M.P.—At Carlisle the ex-minister thought it necessary to make a kind of apology for the supposed change in his political sentiments. "Something," he observed, "is said about change of opinion. The last half century has been the period of my active life. Within that period all has changed around me. I have seen the face of nature changed. I have seen morasses converted into dry ground. I have seen desert wastes in the country now teeming with golden harvests. I have seen grass supplanting heather and running up to the tops of our highest hills. I have seen night turned into day in our cities and dwellings by the aid of gas. I have seen time and distance all but annihilated by the locomotive power of steam by sea and land. I have seen the electric telegraph conveying from pole to pole the intercourse of man by a spark stolen, as it were, from Heaven. I have seen mighty monarchies fall; I have seen Republics founded on their ruins crumbling to dust. I have seen despotic tyrannies arise and fall. And shall man, frail man, amid all those changes of nature and policy, alone stand immovable, unaltered in his opinions, and say he is unchanged?"

The *Press* says that Sir John Lawrence will be raised to the peerage.

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STRAND, W.C.,

The Leader.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1859.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

A GLANCE AT THE WAR.

THE war now raging in Italy is a striking case of nations victimised by despotic rulers. Some cheers may be given when French soldiers march, but the French people have not yet thrown their heart into the contest, nor do they precisely see how shouting "Italy for the Italians" can compensate for the loss of "France for the French." The bankrupt despotism of Austria appeals to the pockets and patriotism of its subjects, and mingles blasphemous invocations with financial fraud. The Italians, weary of subjection to the tyrant of Vienna, throw themselves rashly into the arms of the tyrant of Paris, and seem disposed to forget national interests for the sake of playing the Sardinian game. Hour by hour we wait for tidings of an important collision, as both parties are desperately in want of a dose of glory to intoxicate the nations they plunder and mislead. There seems reason to believe that the Austrian preparations are more advanced than those of the French, and hence, if the former mean to risk a general engagement, the quicker they do it the better their chance. But the position of Austria offers the prospect of a protracted resistance, as no sudden movement could drive her from the line of her great fortresses by the Mincio, which offer both parties the opportunity of getting up a new version of the Sebastopol tragedy, with the additional horror of the plague and pestilence that *malaria* will breed.

South of the Austrian strongholds, Italy is free for Louis Napoleon to deal with. Tuscany and the Duchies have already joined him. Rome he possesses, and the days and dynasty of Bomba seem drawing to a close. Meanwhile, we watch with painful interest the course of other European Powers, for upon their behaviour must mainly depend our own hopes of keeping out of the strife. First let us look to Russia. The scores of families who were beggared last week have now the satisfaction of knowing that they were ruined by mistake. Russia has at present no offensive and defensive alliance with anybody; so runs the official declaration; but there is a secret engagement between the Emperor at Paris and the Emperor at St. Petersburg, and the British people fear it bodes no good. It is, however, tolerably certain that Russia has not made any preparation for a great war, and there is no reason for believing that she will at this moment precipitate the Eastern crisis, and rush into another collision with ourselves. It is not improbable that so far from being a source of present danger, the conduct of Russia may assist in circumscribing the war, and shrewd observers look with greater alarm upon the intrigues and selfish interests of the petty German Princes, who would light up a general bonfire rather than succumb to the cry of their people for the unity of their "Father Land." Prussian politics are complicated by the behaviour of the King, who declares himself quite well, and has the support of the Manteuffel school of politicians, to whom a cracked sovereign

appears a convenient tool. The ferment is working in Hungary, and hopes are excited that the French, restricted from assailing the Germanic territories of Austria, may land at Fiume and raise the standard of revolt. Further east, the Danubians and Christians of Turkey are catching the infection, and it is not likely that things will shake down quietly until Europe has undergone extensive change.

Taking the most hopeful view, there is still abundant reason for prudential alarm, and it is deplorable that party tricks should have deprived the country of a Parliament at a moment when energy and supervision are so imperative. Either Lord Malmesbury has been completely bamboozled and outwitted, or he himself has been practising diplomatic deception. If we exonerate him from the latter charge, he stands convicted of being made an April fool all round—by Austria, who pretended willingness to negotiate, while she was arming for the fight; by France, who emphatically denied the rumours of war preparations that were notoriously true; and by Russia, who quietly trundled Lord Cowley out of the field, and concluded an agreement or treaty to change the face of Europe, leaving the Derby Cabinet unconsulted and in the dark. The position of England would have been more dignified if she had kept aloof from intrigues she could neither unravel nor guide. As it is we have meddled, but we have not managed. We have backed up Austria and flattered France. No one can tell where to have us—whether we are for dynastic interests or popular rights. From our Downing-street goes forth no voice of comfort or of guidance. Snubbed by sovereigns and distrusted by peoples, we drift, and sigh for a statesman who would steer us safely through the storm.

Judging from present appearances, we ought to be able to keep the peace, and this the more as we can neither trust nor sympathise with the principal combatants; but it is impossible to foresee what will be the result of rousing aggressive passions and revolutionary hopes. Most strenuously desiring to pursue our neutrality, we deprecate the tone adopted by Mr. Bright in speaking of Belgium. It is not by repudiating international obligations and holding out to the strong the prospect of immunity in crushing the weak, that peace can be maintained. We have a right to demand of Belgium, and especially of her king, that the neutrality which is the condition of our guarantee, shall be strictly observed. This neutrality ought to include an absence of intrigue as well as a non-participation in deeds of arms; but the sound sense and honest morals of the country will repudiate the mischievous aggression encouraging crotchets of the Peace-at-any-Price party. We ought to hear no more of the Treaty of Vienna, in opposition to the rights of the Italians to their own soil. The Austrian dominion over Italy has signally failed as a matter of expediency. The Austrian Empire itself has signally failed, not only in its internal, but in its international relations, and the foremost wants of Europe are for a united Germany and an Italy left alone. The conduct of Louis Napoleon will probably contradict his words; but it will not do for this country to affirm any doctrine less just than that which appears in the Imperial manifesto—"Italy must be free to the shores of the Adriatic." It would be well for Italy and for Europe if such a declaration had emanated from a Government more worthy of respect; still it is something that a principle has been asserted upon which future rulers of France may be compelled to act.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE result of the electoral struggle is not unsatisfactory to the friends of progress. Notwithstanding prodigious exertions, scores of contests, and a million lavished under the direction of the Carlton Club, Toryism is in a minority, and must yield to fate. It is all very well for Mr. Disraeli to taunt the Liberals with their divisions, and vaunt the compactness of the regiment of three hundred which he pretends to have under his command; but he knows that his own party is full of dissensions, and is not likely to be made either hopeful or unanimous by electoral defeat. The New Parliament will not be the base of the strong Government that was to override popular will, but different sections will, as before, be so balanced, that no Ministry can expect to retain power if any single act of importance excites

public discontent. Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham are pledged to stir actively for Parliamentary Reform; and even Lord Palmerston, while boasting of the Conspiracy Bill as the pride of his life, declares his conviction that a new electoral measure can and ought to be passed within the ensuing twelve months. The Ballot Society has been active, although, unfortunately, its obvious gains are small, and the Bright and Morley Reform Committee have notified their reticence of vitality by advertising that they "sit daily," while the world is walking on. The Tory rebellion in the City nipped itself in the bud, and Lord Stanley gained sympathy by refusing to mix himself up with the silly movements of a cabal. In Marylebone Sir B. Hall and Mr. Edwin James were mulcted of some hundreds a-piece by a disreputable trick discountenanced by the statesman in whose name it was most impudently made. Lambeth and Westminster wisely returned their old members, instead of wasting energy and money upon suicidal contests. Tower Hamlets has given Mr. Ayrton another opportunity of talking about everything, and Southwark preferred the warlike Napier to the peaceful Pellatt. In Finsbury the tug of war was tremendous, and though it may be difficult, out of Islington, to believe profoundly in the Peto-Railway variety of the human race, a man must have an exuberance of sympathetic tears if he can afford many for the defeat of Cox. The most conspicuous success of the Tories is ousting Mr. Bernal Osborne, through bringing all the fire of the Admiralty to bear upon the port of Dover; but we shall be much mistaken if they do not live to regret their temporary triumph over the witty Whig.

It will be well for contending chiefs to know that the country will be in no humour for faction fights. First and foremost, it wants the question of foreign policy fairly discussed, and, so far as leading principles are concerned, satisfactorily settled. Intimately connected with this subject and our hopes of peace, is the condition of our defences; and although no reasonable expenditure upon regular forces will be grudged, there is a deepening conviction that, by voluntary combination and training, the people should be in a condition to protect themselves. The British nation will not, in the face of danger, tolerate the insulting distrust which has made successive Cabinets discourage these plans, and if the Government allows the first of Lord Castlereagh's Six Acts to continue obstructing the way, they will find themselves met by an agitation for its repeal. Having made the country safe, the quarrels of our neighbours ought to stimulate, rather than hinder, us from improving our own institutions; and if a new Cabinet is formed upon a broad basis, a serviceable, although not a final, measure may be obtained.

We confess to rejoice that a pure Whig administration is impossible, and we hope that events may render it practicable for the ablest and most liberal men of the so-called Conservative party to leave their reactionary colleagues, and throw their talents and energy into the popular cause. The next few weeks will be occupied in making arrangements for the approaching Parliamentary campaign; and it is a matter of regret that the middle class has done so little in the way of educating and training new men to take their places in the councils of the State. The new House of Commons will contain six or seven dozen men who were not in the last, many of whom are novelties in public life. The best known of the new members, are Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds, and our old friend "Sam Slick," who has got himself returned upon Conservative principles, for the borough of Launceston. Mr. Cobden will be welcomed back by all parties. It is creditable to Rochdale to have elected him in his absence. His aid will be valuable upon many questions, and we wish we could anticipate that he would return from America with wiser and wider views about measures in which his school appear incurably wrong.

FIRST FRUITS OF WAR.

THE Austrian Government has issued State bonds to the amount of 200,000,000 florins (£20,000,000), or has really made a forced loan on its subjects to that amount. As it could not place such a loan on the market, though our Government might possibly place £20,000,000 of Exchequer Bills—it has called on the National Bank—and when we

see the uses to which national banks are put we may congratulate ourselves that we have not got one—at once to advance £14,600,000. To enable the National Bank to comply with its demand, it has authorised the Bank to withhold payment of the notes it issues, by promising to pay which it borrows the money of the people. At once, therefore, the Austrian Government suspends cash payments, and adopts a measure which should be one of the last resources of despair, though it is sometimes one of the first, when voluntarily and generally adopted—as in the United States at their revolution—of ardent patriotism. It begins by an act of bankruptcy, and before it has finally recovered from former insolvencies, it again contracts engagements which it avows itself unable to meet. The notes issued by the Bank will gradually displace so much coin, which will find its way from the Bank to the Government, and thus the Austrian Government begins the war by a forced loan, to be expended in maintaining oppression in Italy.

Unfortunately, if the cause of the Sardinian Government be better than that of Austria, it takes similar improper means to uphold it. The National Bank of Piedmont has been authorised to cease from paying its notes in cash, and to issue notes of 20 francs to the amount of 6,000,000 francs. The Bank is accordingly to advance £1,200,000 to the Government. The sum is not large; the principle involved in the measure is very important. To carry it through the Government has found it necessary to amend what it formerly established as a safe law of banking, and has authorised the Bank to diminish its assets of the precious metals in proportion to its liabilities. The Government then at once vitiates the security of the bank, and disturbs all banking business, while it furtively taxes or plunders the people. It will divert to its own purposes the spare funds of the Bank, as well as the gold and silver the Bank may collect from the people by a forced issue of notes; but to obtain this little assistance it violates principles which modern experience has taught mankind cannot be held too sacred.

The French Government is also beginning the war by a loan. At present its conduct is less objectionable than that of the other Powers; but that it will not appropriate the funds of the Bank of France, authorising it in turn to withhold the money of the people, should difficulties arise, is very doubtful. The war, however, which is nominally to bestow freedom on Italy, will crush the future industry of France, and make a long cession of fiscal extortions and fiscal restrictions essential to redeem the obligations he is at present allowed by the nation to contract in its name.

The measures of all three Governments are condemned by science, and those of Austria and Sardinia are direct violations of honesty. The public has lately been reminded by Mr. Cobden, and those journals which have quoted his remark, that Sir Robert Peel, when he introduced the resolutions for altering the Bank Charter in 1844, dwelt very emphatically on the vast influence over contracts, public and private, of even small alterations in the amount of paper currency in circulation. "There is no contract, public or private," he said, "which is not affected. The enterprises of commerce, the profits of trade, the wages of labour, pecuniary transactions of the highest amount and the lowest, the payment of the national debt, the provision for the national expenditure, the command which the coin of the smallest denomination has over the necessities of life, are all affected" by bank regulations, which could at the utmost only cause variations in the currency to the extent of two or three millions. These emphatic words are now quoted by scientific writers to warn the public in time against the possible effects of the depreciation in the value of money likely to result from the gold discoveries. In spite, however, of these, and in spite of the more emphatic teaching of much experience—when the nations of the Continent, and especially Austria, witnessed a confusion in the social and pecuniary relations of the people—a suspension of business, a stop to enterprise, a universal destruction of confidence, that were more disastrous than war itself—in spite of all this Austria is now, on a great scale, and Sardinia on a less scale, beginning the war by tampering with the currency, and altering the measure of value.

To alter the measure of length or of weight could not be more troublesome or disastrous.

In former times the sovereigns of Europe, who claimed the prerogative of coinage, debased the coin, while its denomination was unaltered, and so furtively plundered their subjects, while they ignorantly caused inconceivable mischief; but, since bank notes came into use, they have played the same unhallowed pranks with them. Between 1793 and 1815 they flooded Europe with a forced paper currency, far greater in amount than the value of all the gold yet obtained from Australia and California; and the paper money of Austria and other countries was, as much debased in a few years as the French *livre* or the English pound by the successive corruptions of several sovereigns, in barbarous and ignorant times, through many ages. Austria has not yet finally restored her currency to truth and honesty. All her people yet suffer from the former swindling of the government by forced paper issues; and yet, at the very first pressure, she enters again into the same degrading, ruinous, and reprobated course. In small things, if this be a small thing—as in great things, if the oppression of nations be a great thing, she has learnt nothing, and seems doomed to learn nothing. She is therefore doomed, we think—at least the government of Austria is doomed—to destruction.

She is now violating all contracts. She is secretly raising the prices of food and clothing, and debasing the wages of labour. Furtively, she is plundering her own creditors by paying them in a currency which will be less than its nominal value. She is doing all this wrong while scientific writers are insisting with great energy on the injury which may possibly accrue to creditors from the influx of a little additional gold into the circulation of the world. A forced paper currency may be indefinitely extended, and its value, indefinitely debased, and the governments of Austria and Sardinia have begun the work.

Some coin may be hoarded in those countries, but the general effect will be to banish the precious metals from circulation there, and increase in other countries the effects of large supplies of gold, against the consequences of which scientific writers are now warning the world. Some of the first fruits of war are confiscation, the violation of contracts, and of all the principles of property by those whose great duty it is to enforce on other men the observance of them. They have in their zeal, as they say, for order, let loose the dogs of war. What blood will be lapped, what bones crunched, what hallowed places desecrated, cannot now be known; but all the past is a warranty that the human race in increasing freedom will continue to expand and flourish; and if sovereigns, by falsehood and vile ambition, and profligate dishonesty, stand, as they now seem to stand, in the way of progress, they most surely will be destroyed.

FURTHER RISE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

We stated last week, in the article which recorded the rise in the rate of discount, that we anticipated a further rise in the value of money, and a further fall in the value of securities. We stated, too, that a general rise in the rate of discount throughout Europe, to 5 per cent. was expected. The former prediction has been verified, and the latter is in progress of realisation. On the Continent the rate of interest has been generally raised, and on Thursday the Bank of England again raised its minimum rate of discount 1 per cent., so that it now stands at 4½. The immediate and practical reason for this step was, no doubt, the continued efflux of bullion from the Bank, and the continued transmission abroad of all the bullion which arrives from America and Australia. It may be expected, perhaps, that the bullion which flows from the Bank would flow into the coffers of foreign banks, but this is not so. They are losing bullion as well as the Bank, or they would not raise the rate of discount.

Abroad, as well as here, all persons engaged in business who carry on their operations partly on credit, are now extremely desirous to be, as well as possible, provided with the precious metals to meet their engagements. The desire is probably more potent abroad than here, and hence there may be said to be a universal demand for the precious metals by private men as contradistinguished from lodging them in the hands of bankers.

They are not exactly hoarded, but they are guarded in the tills and strong boxes of traders. Then there is the additional demand occasioned by the war for services in the field, &c., so that the Bank, which has of late experienced a continual efflux of bullion, is likely to experience a similar efflux in future; and to provide against it the Bank compels all who wish to borrow capital to pay a higher rate for it. From a banking point of view, considering only the interest of the Bank there can be no possible objection to its course. It is what every prudent banker, when he experiences the commencement of a run, might be expected under similar circumstances to do. But the Bank of England is a national institution. It is not merely a bank, it is the authorised regulator, under the law, of the currency. It is the recipient, also, of the taxes, and may have as much as nine or ten million of the public money in its coffers. The rules for its conduct, therefore, should be somewhat different from those of a private bank, and we rather demur to its reaping the advantages at once of a commercial establishment and a government monopoly. In the latter capacity, rather than the former, while it carries out in spirit the old regulation of fixing by law the rate of interest, it now declares a minimum rate of discount; and this is made in a great measure, by its possession of the public resources, the general rate throughout the country, whatever may be, and ought to be, the value of capital in peculiar localities.

In London, the joint-stock banks, and the great discount houses have immediately altered their terms for taking in deposits, and making loans in the sense of the Bank alteration; and they will induce a similar rise throughout the country. On six months' bills the Bank is to make advances to its customers at 5½ per cent.; and as such bills are common in all extensive traffic, that is already the rate at which many traders can borrow. A serious check is at once put on peaceful enterprise, which is impeded to supply Governments with the means of destroying human welfare. As our argument elsewhere, relative to the price of securities, rests on the increased demand for money, and its rate in the market, we cannot but remark that the fresh rise in the Bank rate is a confirmation of our statements. The sudden fall might be due to the news, true or false, of the Russo-Franco treaty. Its suddenness may have helped the ruin, but the fall in the value of securities, and the ultimate loss by those who had speculated for a rise were inevitable, however easy they might have found it to get over the fall, had it been spread over a longer period.

THE ITALIAN MOVEMENT.

[SPECIALLY COMMUNICATED.]

War has begun. Casale, Novara, Vercelli are occupied by the Austrians. Turin and Alexandria are centres of operation for the Piedmontese and French armies. One hundred and thirty thousand German soldiers tread the Piedmontese soil. The army of Victor Emmanuel retires, doubtless to offer a field day to Austria, in the hope, if successful, of cutting to pieces or taking prisoners the whole of the advance corps: if overcome, of recruiting, either at Alexandria or Genoa, and adopting the same strategic line formerly traced by the conqueror of Marengo. Familiar as I am with the site of the present war, marked with honourable scars gained on the field of battle, thoroughly initiated in the school of political and military tactics, my opinion will be felt to be of weight, and will be shared by all who know the facts of the case. A victory and a defeat will decide the war of Italy. A victory and a defeat will oblige Europe to decide for either war or peace. A victory and a defeat will oblige Napoleon III. to make a declaration which the weakness and imbecility of the men who have the direction of foreign affairs in this vast metropolis have prevented them from understanding, much less anticipating.

Does Napoleon III. fight against Austria for Piedmont and Italy or not? Does this man, whose only true virtue is the secrecy with which he can veil his intentions, desire, in assisting Victor Emmanuel, to render Italy free and a nation? Or does he aim at the realisation of the gigantic scheme of the greatest genius of the nineteenth century—the division of Europe into two principal states, and the suppression or neutralisation of the

rest? Has the convention entered into between Napoleon, Consul for life, and Paul I. of Russia—and which caused the latter to be strangled—been again discussed between the Strasburg adventurer and the autocratic liberator of the serfs? A victory and a defeat will decide every question, and compel Napoleon to show Europe the real point at which he aims. For my own part, I can clearly read the acts of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. I know him personally, from having offered him hospitality; I have discussed with him the secrets of conspiracies, and joined him in taking the oath to combat every principle of absolutism. Thus qualified to judge, I have the firmest persuasion that his sole and grand aim in the present war is to annul the power of Great Britain. As a foreigner who has found asylum, subsistence, and liberty of thought and belief on these shores, I feel urged by conscience, gratitude, and religious sincerity, to make this declaration in the clearest and most unequivocal manner possible. I cannot understand how a people like the English can, with impunity, declare in favour of Austria, in the face of Europe, and thus openly oppose the Italians and the Italian movement, which Napoleon III. has guaranteed and armed himself to defend. Is not the war which Piedmont is waging a holy war? Do not the Italians look upon it as a struggle for national unity, freedom from the yoke of the foreigner, liberty of belief, and the destruction of the idolatry of Rome? Chivalric gratitude, even to the sacrifice of life, is a quality innate in the Italians. Will not the Italian people, then, feel eternally grateful to that man who avails himself of the arm of the powerful nation he commands to contribute to their independence, their political existence, and their free religious belief? Nor does it avail aught to say that the destroyer of French liberty will never give liberty to Italy. Italy can but benefit, even by a change of masters. But Napoleon fights for Italy to obtain an ally rich in soldiers, sailors, stores and treasures. He fights for Italy for the sake of his own commerce; he fights for Italy to secure, in case of need, the services of 28,000,000 men to protect him against those who by means, direct or indirect, would gladly crush him. Why, when England might protect Italy, and benefit herself at the same time, does she bring all her influence to bear against her? When Italy utters the cry of liberty, why should a free people like England seek to stifle that cry? If the English are urged to such conduct by miserable jealousy, away with their boast of progress and civilisation! Do they fear a check to their commerce? Commerce bears direct relation to wants, and wants are greater in time of war than of peace. Do they fear lest the equilibrium of Europe should be affected? That is a word not a thing. What is it which prevents England from availing herself of the Italian movement for her own benefit? from making such a preponderance tend to her own utility? Nothing but her journalism. The press, mainly monopolised by men whose good faith is in their own purses,—the press, clad in the colours of political party, with few exceptions, betrays and misleads the people, and flatters and blinds them by reasonings utterly un-English and unworthy of England.

My sole object in thus writing is to trace the events connected with the Italian war with the utmost impartiality, deduce from them whatever is calculated to advance the interests of this great people, and place Englishmen in a position to judge of Italian and European events with accuracy, unbiassed by party feeling, and uninfluenced by national jealousy. In this nineteenth century, prejudice of race should give way to humanity and desire to promote general enlightenment and progress.

It is disgraceful prejudice to dwell in these days upon differences between Teutons, Magyars, Slavcs, Turks, and Mongols. Scientific discoveries have reduced distances, brought nations nearer together and nullified distinctions. At this day the nations form a single people—humanity. If a country calls itself civilized, yet acts upon egotistical principles, it will do well to remember that the errors of nations are not atoned for like those of individuals, but that they entail destruction and political annihilation. These ideas being premised, as aids to judging of the great events which now occupy Europe, it will be well to keep them in mind in reference to the various nations individually, as well as to the interests of Europe in general. To

look only at Italy now, we will examine the actualities in which she is concerned. The events of the past sixty years show that Italy has been possessed by a single idea; liberation from foreign occupation and the acquirement of national unity. Thousands of insane plots, five different secret societies, and thousands upon thousands of exiles will corroborate this statement up to 1848. From the year 1849 to the present day this truth has acquired a material evidence, both social and diplomatic. The battle and defeat of Novara; the Spanish, Austrian, Neapolitan, and French armies in Rome; the conquest of Venice, and the occupation of Tuscany are historic proofs that in the movements begun in 1848 and suppressed in 1849, Italy was tending towards the attainment of national unity,—that, in fact, Italy was becoming Italy.

The variety of political opinions displayed at the epoch of the general insurrection show that the Italian people, though divided as to form, are united as to substance. They are divided with regard to the means which tend to their end, but the end to which they tend is single and undivided; it is the formation of Italy into a nation. The correspondence between Charles Albert and Giuseppe Mazzini is familiar to all. If the Piedmontese king combatted Austrian power and foreign domination in Italy, the Republican leader combatted it equally. The Piedmontese soldier fought side by side with the volunteer of the Roman Republic.

Original Correspondence.

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday, 6½ p.m.

MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES

STRANGE as it may appear to say, it is nevertheless true, that France is on the eve of losing the distinguished of some of the most ardent supporters of the imperial régime among the present ministers. M. Delangle, it is believed, will withdraw from the Home office into the calm and tranquil retreat of the Senate, to be recompensed by a life pension of £1,250 a year, and to be succeeded by that illustrious statesman, that eminently successful picture dealer, and *marchand de bric à brac*, that clever stockjobber, and lucky racing man, the Count de Morny. This gentleman is the President of the Corps Législatif, and was the negotiator of that convention with Russia, which, we are assured, is not a treaty; but his crowning merit is the accident of his birth which disfigures his escutcheon with the bar sinister. M. de Morny's claim to rule France's fragment of a Parliament, and to administer her home affairs, rests upon the fact that he is the brother of the Emperor—on the wrong side of the blanket—being the offspring of the loves of the Queen Hortense and the Count Flahaut, who subsequently married Baroness Keith. With such strong recommendations in his favour, it will surprise no one to learn, that this gentleman, so illustrious by his birth and deeds upon the Stock Exchange, should be promoted to rule the domestic affairs of France in the absence of her Emperor. He, it appears, is the only one that can be implicitly trusted, and is therefore to be invested with the presidency of the ministers in the place of M. Fould, who will preserve the direction of the finances—for his opposition to the war has given dire offence—until it is convenient to dismiss him. The only obstacle to the nomination of M. de Morny to this high office that is likely to arise, is from the Palais Royal, or, in other words, the Prince Napoleon, who is the sincere advocate of the English alliance, while M. de Morny infinitely prefers that of Russia, for certain weighty and golden reasons. The nomination of the negotiator of the Russian convention, therefore, cannot be viewed in any other light than as hostile to England, and the only way to neutralise its ill effects would be for Lord Derby to appoint Sir Robert Peel British ambassador to Paris. If your readers remember the Tamworth criticism upon the Russian mission, they will understand the importance of the proposed change.

LORD COWLEY'S RESIGNATION.

Indeed, it is high time that some change in this respect should be made, and that without delay, for, despite the flattery which both Whigs and Tories have heaped upon the present representative of the British Government, his lordship is really not strong enough for the place. Lord Cowley has lived so long abroad, that he has grown quite cosmopolitan, and is almost ashamed of being an Englishman. You will remember with what supercilious indifference, with what haughtiness, he treated the representatives of British industry at the French Great Exhibition of 1855. Ever since January his lordship has acted in the same spirit. I believe it

will be found, in his despatches to Lord Malmesbury, that he denied, up to the last, the French Government were arming; so that any reproaches for the failure of diplomacy, in being informed on this head should be transferred to Lord Cowley. His lordship has believed whatever the agents of the French Government were instructed to tell him; he took no pains to ascertain for himself, and discredited all private information. He affected to sneer at John Bull's invasion panic, and asserted to the last the good faith and peaceful aspirations of the Emperor. If peace is to be maintained between France and England the presence of an English ambassador here is essentially necessary; and as Lord Cowley, it is stated, is about to leave, with Lord Chelsea to remain behind as *Chargé d'Affaires*, it is to be hoped that some one of weight in the counsels of Europe, whose perception is keen enough to pierce through foreign intrigue, and whose nationality is strong and vigorous, will be appointed to the post. Would his age permit it there is no one so competent, or who would have so much authority, as Lord Lyndhurst, and his presence might render a prompt return to peace possible. I have alluded to this subject because it is mortifying beyond measure to hear the representative of one's country ridiculed on all hands. Our present Ambassador is said not to have maintained the dignity of his country, to have allowed himself to be played upon by both Emperors, and to have gone to Vienna without any authority beyond that he derived from his own conclusions. He is the laughing-stock of all people—the butt of an immensity of small wit. Although Lord Cowley failed, England may still prevent war. A letter in the Queen's own hand to both Emperors will secure a suspension of arms. The vanity and pride of Napoleon and Francis Joseph will be flattered. If we can only obtain a suspension, reference to a Congress will be practicable, and peace certain.

THE RESURRECTION OF PARLIAMENTARY SPIRIT IN FRANCE.

It cannot be taken as any reflection upon the courage and military ardour of the French nation to state that the war is not so popular as certain partisans of *la guerre à tout prix* would have the world believe it is. Independently of the personal adherents of the Government, and of the revolutionary or advanced republican party—whose motives are sufficiently transparent to induce the State to pause before embarking on a course which is applauded by its opponents, and which must bring into full play and vigour elements that happily for society are latent—independently of these two classes, I repeat, I doubt if among the rest of the nation there are any honest advocates of the war. To the manufacturing interests, vulgar and selfish as M. de Morny may deem them, it is excessively distasteful, for war will inflict additional burthens of taxation, already very impatiently borne, and will considerably reduce production—consequently profits. To the agricultural interests it is no less obnoxious, for its first result is to enormously diminish the supply of labour, of which there is already so grievous a scarcity in all the agricultural provinces. The imposition of new taxes to carry on the war, and which cannot be much longer delayed, for the system of credit is well nigh exhausted, will awaken the hostility of the peasant-farmers, upon whose support the Empire is founded. Even now significant murmurs are heard in the provinces against the new policy, "which takes our money and our men." On *prend nos hommes et on prend notre argent*. As the "take" becomes broader, deeper, and more often, it is difficult to see how the feeling of discontent can be prevented from growing important. The shopkeepers in Paris view the war with apprehension, not to say disgust, for their trade depends upon foreign visitors to the capital. Among the bourgeois, the house-proprietors look upon it with dismay, and even alarm for their personal safety, especially, should the Emperor, obeying his warlike instincts, assume the command of the army of Italy. They pretend, with what foundation I do not pretend to say, to fear annoyance, if not something worse, from their tenants, when the personal vigilance and strong will of the Emperor cease to watch over their safety.

I fancy not even the most warlike and less scrupulous writers in the *Patrie* will have the courage to affirm that the war, under its present aspect, is popular, either among the Catholic and conservative party, or among the moderate republicans. The discussion in the Corps Législatif, last Saturday, even in its diluted and emasculated report in to-day's *Moniteur*, is undeniable evidence to the contrary. Last Wednesday, M. Emile Ollivier, who sits for one of the electoral districts of Paris, and who is supposed to represent that section of the republican party whose literary organ is the now warlike *Siccle*, stated, after regretting that the Government of the Emperor should have agreed to negotiate upon the basis of the treaties of 1815, that he and

his friends believed themselves authorised to fear, that in making the present expedition there was but one object in view;—to acquire military glory, to use Italy instead of being useful to her,—*se servir de l'Italie plus que la servir*. The speaker further remarked, with singular point and significance, that all expeditions to Italy were not alike. A French intervention may bring about the freedom of the peninsula, but it may also end in nothing better than the treaty of Campo-Formio, or in a fresh expedition to Rome. Under these circumstances, M. Ollivier declared the intention of himself and friends to refrain from voting either for or against the levy of 140,000 men, awaiting a declaration of Government that it was for Italy the war was to be undertaken.

The speech of M. Ollivier, guarded and cautious as it was (for the gentleman is a barrister), was but an *avant-coureur* to the franker and more important opposition to the war, which was manifested last Saturday, amidst what must be considered tumult for so orderly and docile an assembly as the Corps Legislatif. The character of the opposition, coming as it did from the Catholic party, as well as the sombre allusions to the dangers with which the war was pregnant to the interior tranquillity of the country, quite startled M. Baroche, the President of the Council of State and organ of the Government, destroying the balance of his mind, completely throwing him off his guard, and drawing from him the menacing declaration that "war was henceforward entered upon, and that the treaties were torn up."

The opposition which led to M. Baroche's imprudent admission, was commenced by the Viscount Anatole Lemerrier, who stated that the consciences of the Catholics in France were alarmed in presence of the events that were preparing, and he feared that circumstances would outstrip orders from France. He requested to be informed that the Emperor's Government had taken all necessary precautions to guarantee the security of the Pope in the present, and the independence of the Holy See in the future. With regard to the future independence of the States of the Church, the speaker felt apprehension. He could not admit the idea of a Congress, in which two of the powers were Protestant and one schismatic, deciding the fate of the chief of two hundred millions of Catholics; and he insisted that Government, to quiet Catholic consciences, should declare to Europe the energetic will of France to preserve to the Holy See its independence and territory.

To the question thus plainly put, as to what is admitted to be the gordian knot of the Italian difficulty, M. Baroche replied evasively, citing the unmeaning compliments of Viscount Lemerrier as being in contradiction with his doubts upon the intentions of the Government, which the President of the Council of State said, with a great display of virtuous indignation, he was surprised should have been called in question. No doubt was possible in this respect, said M. Baroche, Government would take all measures necessary in order that the security and independence of the Pope might be assured in the midst of the agitations of which Italy would be the theatre.

Leaving aside the religious complications the Viscount de la Tour passed to what may be called the politico-social difficulty of the situation. He believed he was expressing a national sentiment in saying that there were auxiliaries whose aid could not be accepted by France, and that the latter would gain immeasurably by not allowing her flag to float alongside that of revolutionary bands. He would not allow that the pure and noble sword of France could hang side by side with that of General Garibaldi. In these undisciplined bands he saw, not allies for France, but foes to order in Europe, and particularly to Italy.

But the great speech of the meeting was that of M. Plichon, who has on more than one occasion distinguished himself by his independence and talent.

He said that it was intolerable for a country that had so long lived an entire (qy. free) political life, to be reduced to learn from abroad the news which concerned it. That which was even more intolerable was, that questions affecting, in the highest degree, the future and fate of the country, were entered upon and decided up to the point to no longer allow the legislative body the freedom of its resolutions. This last phrase the speaker explained in a very significant manner. He said that he had voted for the increased levy of men, because then the French troops had crossed the frontier, and the honour of the flag was engaged. But if the question had been submitted entire, and if it had been permitted to examine the point, to learn what interest France had in war, he should have said no, and he believed the great majority of the chamber would have said the same thing. He repeated, that he had voted in presence of an accomplished fact with sadness, with grief, and above all with the profound conviction that Government had unnecessarily embarked the

country in a war full of risk and peril, and for results which, to say the least of them, were uncertain. After alluding to the fact that the policy of Austria no way affected the honour and security of France, nor the balance of power in Europe; that it existed during successive Governments in France, who never deemed it to offer an interest sufficiently serious to call for war, M. Plichon asked the embarrassing question, why the Government made war, and what sort of war was it to be? Was it to be a revolutionary or a political war—the negation or the consecration of the expedition to Rome—the expulsion of the Austrians followed by the independence and union or federation of Italians? He asked where was the Government proceeding to, and where would it stop? Next approving that France should aid the Italian cause by her vows, beyond which she ought not to go, and remarking that the example of Italy would have been more efficacious than the armed intervention of France, the speaker asked what would France do if victorious. The French protectorate would be no more loved than the Austrian protectorate. At different epochs France dominated in Italy, and never had occasion to congratulate herself thereon. Towards the end of the last century the French were received in Italy as liberators; but in 1815 they were expelled as tyrants. The liberators in 1815 were Austrians, who are the tyrants of to-day. Even were the war strictly confined to Italy, he should nevertheless consider it as very serious. He did not see what guarantees there were against that unknown with which every war was pregnant. Not only would security abroad be compromised, but also the interior security of the country. *It would be impossible to be revolutionary in Italy and conservative in France and Rome.* The revolutionary spirit cannot be excited on one point without being awakened on all the others. The stake of France in the war could be discerned—not so what she might gain. She might achieve a sterile glory, and that would be the only recompense for the blood of her children.

The reply of M. Baroche was most lame and impotent. In the place of arguments, he brought forward the interruptions to which M. Plichon had been subjected from some of the members, which, of course, proved nothing further than that the Corps Legislatif has its *claque* as well as the Opera. The President of the Council of State asserted that order would be maintained in France by the aid of good citizens, and the certainty that Government would find energetic support in the Chamber—two rather slender reeds to rely upon after the experience of 1848. He denied that the French had been expelled from Italy as tyrants; but, of course, M. Baroche's novel version of history would scarcely receive the imprimatur of the Université.

M. Jules Favre, the learned advocate, and most distinguished member of the moderate republican party, followed; and if his thrusts were made with a more polished, keener, and more supple weapon, they were not the less deadly, nor were they less fatally put home. He said that the lack of information to the country was most regrettable; that it was incomprehensible, when France had been precipitated into a war which might set all Europe in a blaze, that her representatives had not been asked in time to give their advice. He represented the *expose* of the reasons for war read by M. Walewski was wanting in frankness on one point, and that this want was at once a fault and a danger. The speaker ridiculed the idea that France made war because she was attacked, and with cruel irony said the Cabinet of the Tuileries had a loftier motive, for "the Government had desired and prepared the war." The attitude of the French Government, its expressions (alluding to the New Year's speech), and the publications it had tolerated, had checked Austrian domination in Italy, and shown that the treaties of 1815 were undermined at the base. After stigmatising, in eloquent terms, Austrian rule in Italy, the speaker referred to the expedition to Rome, in 1849; how it disappointed the assurance given him by the then Government, that nothing would be undertaken against Italian liberty, when a Government, rejected by the populations of the Roman States, which all the Cabinets now declare to be impossible, was re-established. Should the events about to occur induce great changes in the Roman States, he should see therein the action of an irresistible and superior power. If the government of Cardinals were broken, was the blood of the Romans to be shed to re-establish it? In conclusion, M. Jules Favre declared, that with respect to home policy, between the Government and him, there could be no agreement possible so long as France was bent down under the present system.

This declaration filled the Chamber with surprise—even dismay. It was the explosion of the thunder-cloud, and what followed was as the dull patter of rain.

The Empress Eugénie completed her thirty-third year on Thursday.

GERMANY.

May 4th.

THE report spread by the *National Zeitung* and the *Times* of the French and Russian alliance, whether true or false, has effectually dispelled all the sympathy which was beginning to be felt here for the cause of Sardinia. Up to last Wednesday, the desire of maintaining a strict neutrality had continued to gain ground; but the telegram from London instantaneously changed the public mind, and filled it with sentiments of rage, of jealousy, and of fear. It could not be considered in any other light than as a deadly blow intended for all Germany. It was the union of two rival and hated races—the Slavonic and Latin against the Teutonic. I have mentioned in former letters the doctrines propagated, not in Germany only, but in almost every country, upon the question of race; and I have hinted at the direful evils to which they would lead. The vain-glorious and Pagan distinctions of Anglo-Saxons, Teutons, Scandinavians, Slavonians, and Latins, contrary as they are to morality and Christianity, are just as false in history. Since this telegram the enthusiasm for Austria has become very ardent, and I am confident the Princes of the Confederation could not gratify their subjects more than by declaring openly against France. That some sort of convention exists between France and Russia is very probable, but that Russia should have promised to attack Austria within a fortnight after the latter should cross the Ticino is almost impossible, for it is pretty well known that Russia has, up to the present, shown no sign of preparation for a part in the conflict. She has but few troops on the frontiers—by no means sufficient to allow of an inimical advance into Austrian territory—and military movements are proverbially slower in Russia than in other countries. Opinions are very much divided as to whether such a treaty really exists, but most are inclined to believe that it does. That we do not exactly know the contents is no proof of its non-existence; it is just the same with the treaty between France and Piedmont, which is now five months old. The contents, like the fact itself, will be permitted to come to light when it suits the views of the one or both of the contracting parties. A document is now in part made public by the *Swiss Handel's Courier*, which has been kept secret till this moment. In the year 1852 it was entered into by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia at Warsaw, when Louis Napoleon was upon the point of taking the title of Emperor, and declares that they consider it their duty unanimously to point out beforehand the measures they would adopt in case any of the following events should occur: Should Prince Louis Napoleon, the present President of the French Republic, be declared Emperor by universal suffrage, the powers will acknowledge this new form of an Elective-Emperor only upon the condition that Prince Louis Napoleon explains the meaning and tendency of this new title, and after having obtained from him: 1st, That he will respect existing treaties; 2nd, seek no territorial aggrandisement; and 3rd, abstain from any pretensions to found a dynasty." The *Handel's Courier* refrains from publishing several following articles. It will be remembered that such a declaration really was required of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, but very lukewarmly, and the powers soon acknowledged him, but Russia last.

It would be ridiculous to attempt to give you the events deemed of importance here. The telegraph has almost annihilated correspondence, except for description, and the chief events are known sooner in London than in the immediate neighbourhood of the place where they occur. The semi-official *Wiener Zeitung* promised to supply the public with the earliest information from the theatre of war, but as yet we have received all news *via* Turin, Paris, and London. The cause is supposed to be that the wires have been cut. There is a private rumour that news was brought last night to the Hanoverian Court that the Austrians had taken sixty guns from the Sardinians, but with a loss of nearly one thousand men and a colonel. I give it as I hear it. The Prussian Chambers have granted a war loan of thirty million thalers, and the Session is closed. The Emperor of Austria's manifesto has excited the sympathy of the Germans still more. It is cunningly worded.

THE TALKING FISH.—Such of the shop windows of the metropolis as devote themselves to the exhibition of amusement placards have, within the last week, been filled with picturoes of an enormous sea monster, erect on its tail, and placidly reposing one of its fins in the hand of a fierce-looking sailor; the legend attached to the cartoon being "Capture of the Talking Fish." Wednesday was appointed for the private view of the animal, and "physicians, naturalists, and gentlemen of the press" were allowed to gratify that curiosity which is supposed to have been burning in them since the issue of the first advertisement. But from the days of "The Wonderful Wunner" down to the narrative of Mr. Chops, in the last Christmas number of *Household Words*, we have learnt to look upon exterior placards with the greatest suspicion; and the present instance affords no exception to the rule. The "fish" is a large seal, which has been well tutored, and obeys the various words of command, to roll round in its tub of water, to kiss its keeper's face and hands, to give him alternately the right and left fin, and to rend itself erect on its tail with much docility and readiness. As to the "talking," the less said the better. A hoarse, guttural grunt is interpreted by the keeper to mean "Mamma," and the correctness of his assertion does not admit of question.—*Daily News*.

INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE LAND REGULATIONS.

THERE are two measures of Lord Stanley which have already excited enthusiasm in India—the land regulations and the appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan to the Governorship of Madras. With regard to the latter, it has well been said, that he has raised such expectations as to be deemed fortunate if he satisfies them, instead of being exposed to disappointment. After the assertions we formerly heard in Parliament, and from the best authorities, that there is no land at the disposal of the Government, or available for colonisation, it is now gratifying to learn the acknowledgment that there are millions of acres in the hill districts available for English settlement. The new regulations are anxiously looked forward to, for on them will depend the welfare of many a hill region, and in the hill towns enterprise in tea and coffee planting is checked until the regulations are defined. To a place like Darjeeling it makes all the difference, whether land can be had on moderate terms, on a fee simple tenure, or whether the settler is to accept land on conditions at present advantageous, but which instead of giving his children an assured inheritance will place them at the mercy of the Indian Exchequer, an institution of legitimate Government, genealogy with the morals of a corporate capacity, and destitute of bowels of compassion.

It is well for defenders of the late Indian Government in Parliament to talk about the liberality of the free grants to settlers, and about the land of India being the property of the natives, but the public are beginning to learn that this is altogether a delusion, and that no man can rely upon transmitting a sure inheritance, or of reaping what he has sown. If the taxes or rent are not paid in hard silver before sundown at the periodical terms, the zemindary or other estate is sold, and all the leasehold and customary tenures forfeited; nor can the purchaser feel certain that he has got a good title, even from the Government itself. Nor are those who pay no rent or tax better off, for there is not an amildar or jugheerदार who does not tremble lest his property shall be resumed by the arbitrary Government of India and its corrupt and tyrannical dependants.

Asiatics are, in some degree, prepared for Asiatic vicissitudes of life, but the English officer or trader who has retired to the hills of Darjeeling, or the Shevaroyis, in hopes that in those beautiful climates he shall build up a home for his old age, and in which his children shall dwell, is struck with horror when he reflects that in a few years his lands, now free and yielding the returns of his capital and industry, will become liable to full assessment, and that the children growing up around him will be exposed to the despotism of the revenue courts. Therefore, as the settlements have flown from the few cottages of visitors, sportsmen and tourists, to towns, farmsteads, and plantations, a strong feeling has sprung up in favour of English tenures and English rights. In the south these are stimulated by special circumstances, for in the Neilgherries the control over the land is claimed for the pastoral rights of a few miserable savages, the Todas; and in Wynnad, and other districts, those who occupied wild lands for coffee planting are exposed to two dangers, first, that claimants spring up and set up titles to the lands they have reclaimed, and next, that the Government collector claims rent on cultivations he never encouraged.

The concession of the principle of a freehold tenure was, therefore, only just in time, for the Association of Wynnad planters, the Darjeeling Association, and the Neilgherry people, among others, were prepared to agitate for it, and they would undoubtedly have prevailed, for there is nothing in India which renders it unable to assimilate its institutions to Ceylon, and nothing in fact to make it needful to deprive Englishmen of the like rights they have in Canada or other of our colonies. Perhaps to be reckoned among the good things for India is the new tariff, which fastening upon the comforts and luxuries of English officers and residents as ready victims for the necessities of the

treasury, will thereby prepare the way for justice to India. That is taxing the wealthy merchants and landowners. It is good, too, that Englishmen should be marked out for taxation, for they are better enabled to remind the Government that they too have claims for consideration.

The land tenure is one of these claims. The hills and tablelands of India have been acquired by Englishmen for England. They are no inheritance, no monopoly, no right even of Bengal or Seikh, and the least thing that the Government of India can do is to afford to Englishmen the same facilities as they have in Canada, in the newly constituted colony of Columbia, or in that last creation of Queensland or Moreton Bay. Strange is it that while colonies are springing up around us; while populations so insignificant as those of the Falklands for instance, are treated as colonies, and have the benefit of English institutions, as yet not one colony has been constituted in India, but the settlers remain under the jurisdiction of magistrates constituted over blackamoors, under black law, and in some cases under native magistrates. Were it not that Lord Clyde is exceptionally protected, he would be at the mercy of Indian law and its officials in Simla; for though Simla has been created and constituted as an English town, it is left under black institutions. Not even in New Zealand were our settlers placed under Maori law, nor in Hong Kong under Chinese law, but there is a spirit among the officials of India, which seeks to disgrace and degrade their fellow-countrymen, to deprive them of the rights of citizenship and place them under slave law. This is a matter little understood as yet in England, but which is one of the most crying grievances of our fellow citizens, who now, except in the presidential towns, are deprived of all share in the Government, for they can no longer serve as magistrates, the honorary magistracies being abolished, and the highest functions they hold are those of serving on road boards or the so-called municipal commissions. Juries they have none.

Such being the disposition which animates the Government, it is a serious matter of anxiety lest the new land regulations, instead of being framed at the Colonial Office in the spirit of those of Canada or South Africa, should be concocted by some of the functionaries of the late Government in the spirit of restriction, envy, and jealousy, which has marked their conduct towards English settlers, with but few honourable exceptions. It is natural that men having such great power as the civil servants should view with jealousy the approach of rivals to their thrones. We know such has been their feeling with regard to the military and the uncovenanted. On the other hand, the credit that is claimed for promoting English settlement and enterprise has to be shared with the military and uncovenanted. Indeed, the greater part of the settlements are administered, not by the civil service, but by members of the outer world.

If the spirit of Lord Stanley's promise be observed, there will be little ground of complaint,—first, a tenure in fee simple, and next an upset price, which he proposed as six shillings per acre. Of course, Indian land will be subject to taxation in various ways for local improvements and general revenue. In Canada the county boards and the provincial Government assess even wild land, but as all lands are improved in value, from the application of the proceeds of this taxation, there is no complaint respecting it. A road which opens a new market for produce pays itself, and the taxation becomes only the adjustment of contribution or subscription for such purpose.

A question arises as to the application of the land sales fund arising from the upset price of wild land, and the Indian treasury puts in a claim, as if entitled to it for compensation; but as the Indian Government never received a halfpenny from these lands it has no claim for compensation, neither can the Indian Government be the sole claimant. The extension of territory has been obtained by the power and exertion of the empire at large, and more

notably of the metropolitan natives, and such claims are paramount over the local claims of the Indian, presidential, or provincial Governments. The wild lands of Canada and South Africa, until granted to the provincial Governments, were held to belong to the Imperial Government, and have been surrendered to the provincial Governments in trust for the promoters of emigration. In the United States it is held that all such extensions of territory belong to the Imperial Government, and thus the waste lands of California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, and Arizona, are administered by and for the general Government, and not for the state or provincial Governments.

It is of the greatest importance to national interests that the Imperial claims should be settled at an early date, so that the lands of India may be administered for Imperial and not for provincial purposes. We should be sorry even if the lands were appropriated to the future Governments of Simla, Darjeeling, Sikkim, and the southern hills, as they have been to other colonies. We think it of the greater necessity that the lands should be administered for Imperial purposes; because then the proceeds can be applied for promoting local improvements, and more particularly emigration, as in New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, the several provinces of New Zealand, the Cape, Natal, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Falklands. There must be a distinct appropriation for emigration, either by the bounty system or by free passages. In this way the value of the land would be enhanced, the sales be promoted, and the settlements be strengthened. With the railways opened the passage to most of the settlements of India will not be more than to the Australian or New Zealand settlements.

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

At the India Office, on Thursday, the following important telegram was received of movements in Central India.

"On the 2nd of April, the columns under Colonels Salis and Rich, in combined movement, overtook the rebels in the Seronge jungles, and killed 500. The rebel leaders—Raho Sahib, Feroze Shah, and Tania Topce—were present. British loss trifling. Maun Singh surrendered to Major Reed the same day. Intelligence just received from Mahomedna, 8th of April, states that Tania Topce was captured by Colonel Meade's detachment on the previous night, with the assistance of Maun Singh."

SUBJECTS FOR ILLUSTRATION.—A New York letter says:—"The means that have been taken to concentrate on the tragedy, and for Sickles's special benefit, all the morbid curiosity of the whole Union, furnish a curious illustration of the sort of entertainment which a certain class is found to relish most. In this department the illustrated papers of this city have outdone themselves. Soon after the occurrence appeared in one of them a picture of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles in his cell, in which that distinguished individual was represented flinging his body across a table, his legs remaining on his bed, his hands clasped and his eyes turned towards the ceiling with a most demoniacal expression. Next came portraits of the whole trio, Mr. and Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Key. These pictures of the scene of the tragedy given from every possible point of view, containing in the foreground one long-legged man shooting another long-legged man, while a third stood at a little distance with his arms folded. Then the coat worn by Phillip B. Key on the melancholy occasion, showing the bullet-hole, &c.; then the waistcoat, ditto, ditto; then the trousers, showing the stains of blood; then the Derringer pistol from which the first bullet came; then the opera-glass which Key threw; then the handkerchief which he waved. This week we have portraits of every man, from the judge to the court clerk, connected either directly or indirectly with the trial, including the twelve jurymen; and one enterprising journal has outdone its competitors by giving portraits of many of the talesmen, distinguishing those who were challenged peremptorily from those who were challenged for cause."

NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

Two of the friends of India, who have taken an active part in its advancement, Mr. William Ewart, late chairman of the Committee on Colonisation, and Mr. D. Seymour, one of its members, have been re-elected to serve in the new Parliament.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has arrived in Madras, and been received with acclamation.

The Great Ship fittings are going on, but it will not yet be ready for its Indian voyage. The shares of this company were the only shares that rose during the panic, it being supposed that she would be available for Government purposes on a large scale during the war.

There has been a most serious decline in Indian railway securities during the panic, and which for the time will impede all new enterprises. As railways must go on, and new lines must now be encouraged, we may expect that the Government will soon be obliged to raise the Government guarantees to 6 per cent., to the same rates as the Governments of Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and Turkey.

The rise in materials and freights will enhance the price of rails and other supplies, and increase the cost of Indian railways. This, may, however, lead to a greater encouragement of the iron manufacture in India.

The *Universal Review* has an article on the "Resources of India and its Colonisation."

At the last advices the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde, was still on his way to Simla. He has a very large staff with him, the arrival of which at Simla will be very welcome to the shopkeepers and inhabitants. Some people object to the absence of Lord Clyde 1,200 miles from the staff in Calcutta, but they forget this distance is aggravated by the neglect of the Government in providing railway accommodation, and that were the Northern Bengal Railway completed, the Commander-in-Chief and the whole staff might live at Darjeeling, only 370 miles from Calcutta, in a healthy climate, and that the mail might be run every night, or twice and thrice a day in a few hours. The post would be one day's post.

Great discussions are taking place in India and at home about the Northern Bengal Railway, an attempt being made by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company to get hold of the line, now that the Northern Bengal Railway Company have succeeded in bringing the enterprise under the attention of Government after so much time, labour, and expense. The Darjeeling people cling to the Northern Bengal Railway Company, because they think it only fair, and because it will obtain for them a railway at the earliest date, not only to Calcutta, but to the North-Western stations; whereas they see that if the Eastern Bengal Company are allowed to take the line of the original company, its construction will be indefinitely postponed. The chief justice, bishop, and leading persons in Calcutta, have signed the memorial in behalf of the Northern Bengal Company; but there is a difference of opinion in the Calcutta community, some of the agents of the Eastern Bengal Railway holding forth that their company will give a through line, with a bridge over the Ganges, when it turns out that the connecting branch to their line can equally well be laid by the original company; and that the bridge is not likely to be made for years, but that the traffic is to be worked by a steam-ferry, as on the Rajmahal branch.

There has been a sharp controversy in *Herapath's Journal* between the advocates of the two companies, in which the Northern Bengal Company have the best of it.

Our own opinion is that the Eastern Bengal Company will render the greatest service to Calcutta and to India by constructing their nearer branch to the hill country of Sylhet, which will bring that district, with its coal mines and tea plantations, within a few hours of Calcutta; and, although the damp climate of Chirra Poonjee cannot compete with Darjeeling as a permanent abode, still the scenery of Sylhet will bring many visitors and a good first-class traffic.

Under the pressure of events, the Government will be forced to guarantee both the Sylhet and the Darjeeling lines.

Captain C. Luxmore and Ensign Hodgkinson, both of H.M. 37th Foot, have obtained six months' leave to Darjeeling.

Captain L. J. F. Jones, H.M. 88th Foot, has leave for six months to Simla.

The 93rd Highlanders had not yet arrived at Soobahoo.

One of the most remarkable circumstances in the late news from India is the Madras memorial, prompted by the tariff, which demands not only a share in the Legislative Council of India, but independent representative government for the English in India. This movement will spread, because it is

impossible that such districts as Wynaad, Simla, and Darjeeling can long remain without legislatures, and in a worse position than Ceylon. British Columbia and Natal have obtained legislatures, Moreton Bay, or Queensland, has just been emancipated from New South Wales, and British Caffraria is to be made a province, and a part of the South African federation, as Queensland is of the Australian federation; but nothing is done to give parliamentary institutions to the hill settlements of India, or to promote a federal union among them. There are several quite as important as British Caffraria. The trade of Wynaad is as great as that of New London.

Dr. W. E. Aitken having been appointed to a post at Madras, has been temporarily succeeded in the medical charge of the Neilgherry hills by Assistant-Surgeon H. Nott.

Lieut. A. P. Bainbridge, Madras Artillery, has leave for six months to Bangalore.

In the Madras Civil Orphan Asylums there are now 120 English and India-English children. It is much to be regretted these asylums are not moved to the Neilgherries or Shevaroy, where the children would be brought up in a healthy climate and with healthy associations. It is to be hoped Sir Charles Trevelyan will take measures to place this asylum alongside of the Lawrence Asylum for military orphans, which is to be judiciously placed in the hills.

The occupation of the Island of Perim, in the Red Sea, is so far permanent that a lighthouse has been erected on it, and the events of the war render it necessary it should not be again abandoned. It is true the want of water is a great obstacle, but we cannot see why it is less difficult to maintain it than to maintain the communities of English merchants and native populations at Squique, Cobija, and Caldera in the rainless desert of Atacama, on the west coast of America. Dr. Normandy's, and other distilling apparatus will supply some common water; there is rain at Perim, so that it is better than Atacama, and fresh water can be imported. At Caldera they can only import distilled brackish water.

We trust the island of Socotra will now be looked after, for attention must be turned to the invasion of India by the way of Egypt.

The settlement on the Andamans is going on. Of convicts there were in Ross Island 1,124, on Vepir Island 222, and on Chatham Island 180. The convicts are now healthier.

Tea and coffee cultivation in India, and that of tobacco, of which fine qualities are being tried in Darjeeling, are likely to be promoted by the new tariff, as there is an additional tax on each article of 20 per cent. As there is a like charge on provisions, hams, and cheeses, this will foster the dairy and farming arrangements in the hills.

It is well there should be some good from evil, and the hills are most likely to benefit from the tariff. What are called European luxuries can there be produced naturally. We have enumerated provisions, fresh, and not preserved or potted, like those from home; game, hams, bacon, butter, cheese, confectionery, jams, northern fruits, tea, and coffee, are all to be had in the hills. The tariff will also give a help to brewing. Beer has been successfully made in the Neilgherries, but was suspended from the competition of English beer. The brewery at Mussoorie has, however, worked on, and a brewery which has been proposed at Darjeeling will now go on. Cider is worth attention in the hills. Beer, ale, porter, and cider all pay an additional tax of sixpence per imperial gallon, six quart bottles being reckoned as a gallon.

Ice is a free article. As yet, from want of railways, the hill districts have not gone into the ice and snow trade, which will, in time, yield a good trade. Ice from the United States by sea is duty free.

Hill produce does not suffer much from export duties under the new tariff. Lac dye and shellac are to pay four per cent., and "country articles" generally three per cent.

The city of Moulemein now contains 43,000 inhabitants, of which 300 are English and Indo-English, with a church, military buildings, court-houses, and twenty-five miles of macadamised road. This is altogether the fruit of English enterprise; in eight and twenty years 140 ships have been launched from our dockyards in that port.

The new city of Lucknow is getting on rapidly. The mosque of Sahadut Ali has been turned into a church, a muckburah into a reading-room, the Taboon Bukah into mission premises, and a new church is being built in the cantonments. The town will have quite another appearance.

The Calcutta Auction Company has done well in its first half-year, and declared a dividend of ten per cent., besides reserving as much. The sales are now 20,000 monthly. The paid-up capital is 19,838*l.*, and the profit 1,223*l.*

An increased number of candidates has appeared for entrance to the University of Calcutta, the number in 1858 being 464, and in 1859, 708. It is a comment on the fondness of the Government for Hindostanee and Persian, that only twenty-seven have been examined in Hindostanee and two in Persian, the main bulk presenting themselves for their native language—Bengallee. All have to pass in English. There were only eight offered for Sanskrit, and none for Arabic; the Government are therefore doing wisely in suppressing those nuisances and hotbeds of bigotry, the Sanskrit college and Madrasah, and instituting professorships of Arabic and Sanskrit in the college.

THE DEANE-HARDING REVOLVER.—An improved revolver has been patented by Messrs. Deane and Son, of London Bridge. In this improved arm the use of all intricate action is avoided, and to facilitate the process of cleansing, the weapon is made, by the withdrawal of a pin, to fall asunder in three parts, consisting of the stock, chambers, and barrel, whilst the readjustment is as quickly performed. There are other improvements which make this pistol nearer perfection in the art of killing than anything we have seen.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FRIGATES.—The *Byron* correspondent of the *Times* draws the following comparison:—"Although in first-rate order, I must in candour state that the *Euryalus* is not nearly so fine a ship as the United States frigate, the *Wabash*, that we had here last summer. And what has become of the old race of sailors which used to man our ships of war formerly—the regular breed of 'salts,' which were of a genus quite apart either from the seamen of other nations or our own mercantile navy? Of late years they have not been visible in any of the vessels of the royal navy I have visited, their place being taken by a parcel of young, weedy, fresh-water-looking men, whom I should say were hardly worth the food they eat. The *Euryalus* has a much finer crew than any I have seen for some time past, but the great majority even of her sailors are not of the stamp—have not the stamina and sinews—that one expects to see under the British flag. The *Wabash* had a much finer crew, and so had the United States frigate, the *Congress*, that was here about a year and a half ago. In one arm certainly no nation I have yet seen can come near us, and that is in our marines. They are an infinitely finer body of men than those of the United States navy, who, with their clean, shaven faces, old-fashioned shakos, and obsolete cross-belts, look like relics a quarter of a century old. By the way, how is it that our royal navy seamen are not yet allowed to wear their beards? The American sailors wear both beard and moustache just as they like, and it improves their appearance greatly, besides being an immense comfort to them, both in very hot and very cold weather. In their service the marines shave clean—as our infantry used to do before the Crimean war—but their seamen do not. With us it is exactly the contrary."

VOLUNTEERS IN THE SARDINIAN ARMY.—A Turin correspondent writes:—"In some of the regiments at Alessandria, I noticed a great many of the lately enlisted volunteers from various parts of Italy, most of them very young men, whose slender frames but ill filled out the long and ample surcoat of coarse grey cloth. Sitting down to rest in the course of my wanderings, I fell into conversation with three of them—gentlemanly lads, all from Florence—who had been barely two months in the ranks of the Piedmontese army. They evidently found their new profession a desperately hard one, but they showed no flinching, although they would gladly have dispensed with a portion of the very large allowance of drill to which they are daily subjected, in order to fit them to stand shoulder to shoulder with their more experienced and less gently nurtured comrades. I was amused by the little refinements of their past life, which still cling to some of them, and contrast oddly with their coarse, unbecoming uniforms and pipe-clayed belts. One of them, who spoke English well, and had been in England, produced a card-case, and handed me his visiting card, on which he wrote his regiment and company. Another looked mournfully at his hands, as if rather ashamed of them, and said something about the impossibility of keeping them clean. And I saw another, who was off duty, and who, to judge from his hair, cut to the quick, had just come out of the hands of the regimental barber, pulling on a pair of kid gloves with the air of a man whose fingers had never been used to support a musket-butt. Volunteers continue to arrive daily, but among most of the arrivals I observe a large proportion of undersized and feeble-looking boys. I have all along considered, however, that the muster of volunteers was to be looked upon rather as a political demonstration than as a valuable accession of military strength."

COMMERCIAL.

EFFECTS OF THE PANIC.

The panic which we noticed last week is now nearly over, though it did not cease without two or three more failures, and has resulted in a general, and probably permanent, fall in securities. Consols, on Wednesday, were lower than on the day when it was announced that France and Russia had entered into an alliance offensive and defensive. The similar nature of the two Governments, and their common desire of aggrandisement, gave probability to the tale, and it was as readily believed as the report of an insurrection in Italy. It was in conformity to expectation. But now that it has been repeatedly, positively, and officially contradicted in many ways, the fall in Consols and all other securities continues. We are inclined, therefore, to infer that the previous price of Consols and other securities was too high—that it must have fallen whether there had been war or not, and whether or not Russia had made such an alliance with France. It would be an error, therefore, if this view be correct, to ascribe all the losses on the Stock Exchange to the war. The subject is of great importance to future speculation, and therefore the grounds of the inference are worth consideration.

In consequence of the failures of 1857, enterprise of all kind has been very much diminished or suspended throughout 1858, and is yet very slack. Capital has been comparatively little in demand, and it has flowed readily into safe securities yielding a low rate of interest. This condition of things has been common to the whole commercial world, and securities have borne a higher price than would otherwise have been warranted. Now our trade is extending very rapidly; every month shows a great increase of our exports. The same is the case in other countries. The *New York Tribune* of April 18th, after referring to the almost total suspension of enterprise in 1858, says:—"Manufactories, furnaces, and forges are generally at work again. Nearly all who can do anything have work, if they see fit to do it. Wages are generally higher than at this time last year. Trade is brisk, and is generally supposed to be healthy. The imports at this port for last week exceeded, in Custom-house valuation, six millions of dollars—an amount rarely, if ever, surpassed—and probably cost at least eight millions. Up to April 9th, the merchandise entered at this port since January 1st was invoiced at sixty-five millions of dollars." With this increasing demand of capital for trade, previous to the war, loans were negotiated or announced for the Indian Government, for Russia, and for Turkey. All these were far more advantageous investments than Consols at 97 or 95, and in face of this increased demand for money at higher rates than they yielded, the price of them would naturally and necessarily fall.

At this time last year Consols were 97½. At that period, whatever might have been the momentary pressure on the Stock Exchange, enterprise was very generally at a stand still, and such a price would only be warantable with a permanent rate of interest at 3 per cent. At the same period in 1857, when enterprise was very active but was accompanied by suspicion, Consols were at 92½. Then the rate of discount was 6½ per cent., and there was considerable dread of commercial failure. If 1858, were exceptional as the year immediately after the crisis, 1857 was also exceptional from excessive speculation. The price of commodities of all kinds was unusually and abnormally high; and quite as exceptional as were the prices of 1858 from being unusually and abnormally low. In April, 1856, the price of Consols was also 92, and just then the war demands on capital had ceased. But independently of all political vicissitudes, since 1851, trade has everywhere been rapidly extending, new enterprises till the end of 1857 were continually coming forward, and there was an increasing demand for capital. The rate of discount, and the interest of money were, from 1852, continually high, and the presumed permanent or standard rate of 3 per cent., on which Mr. Gladstone built some of his

financial projects was proved to be a fallacy. Independently of war, it may be presumed now that trade is reviving, that it will extend very rapidly, and that new enterprises will beget a great demand for capital. With a high price and great demand for money, Consols at par, or nearly at par, are incompatible, and we therefore are inclined to think that much of the fall which has taken place was inevitable, and the price of securities is not again likely to rise to the level it had reached before the war, and the rumours of war-treaties had beaten it down.

It is proper to put on record, as we have now done, and did last week, the increase of our trade with the changeable value of securities, arising from a change in the value of money—independent of the war demands, whatever they may ultimately turn out to be, because such events as the commencement of a war establish epochs in history, and around them are always grouped many subordinate events which are only slightly and incidentally connected with them. An increased demand for capital, and a corresponding rise in the value of money have taken place, in part irrespective of the war, but is very likely to be referred wholly to it. The demand for shipping has steadily increased through the year, but may probably be attributed to the war demand for coals which has affected freights at the North of England. We have learned from various facts in our time that the consequences of such great events as the beginning of war or peace, are very rarely, properly, and justly appreciated at the time they occur. There was, for some years after the peace of 1815, very considerable disorder in the produce markets; gluts and dearths were alternately complained of, and were generally attributed to the peace. Experience has convinced us that they were entirely the consequence of the false and fatal system of protection or restrictions on trade, and have been corrected though not yet wholly obviated by a mere approximation to freedom. Some writers now threaten the world with considerable disasters from a surplus of gold; and now we have more than one Government forcing their subjects to dispense with using it. And now, consequently, whatever disorder may arise in the money world—whether due or not to the war—will be attributed to it. We remind our readers of such circumstances, to guard them against ascribing all the changes which may immediately or soon hereafter occur in production in prices in trade, and in various other social relations to the war now unhappily begun.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

We have noticed elsewhere the further rise in the minimum bank rate of discount which was settled yesterday and to-day. We find that this rate, 4½ per cent, is the lowest in the market. As the rule, private lenders require something above this rate, which is, we take it, a sure forerunner of a further rise in the bank rate. The demands of the different Governments for money, coming on the heels of increased demands for trade, is whipping up the market very smartly. At Berlin the rate of discount has already been raised to 5 per cent. At Vienna, where money matters seem already to have fallen into confusion, 10 per cent. is demanded. There the suspension of the large banking house, Amstein and Eskeles, has excited great consternation. This house, like many of the banking firms on the Continent, and like the Scotch Bank, had, we believe, a great number of running accounts; we have heard them vaguely estimated at 5,000, on which it was accustomed to make advances, and it is supposed that the suspension will cause prodigious inconvenience to the manufacturing and mercantile classes of Vienna and the neighbourhood. The rise there in the rate of discount tends to confirm the suspicion, and it is supposed, that should the suspension continue, it will involve a great number of other failures. We heard, therefore, with satisfaction, towards the close of business, that news had reached London that the house will be supported, and if possible will continue its business. Whether it resume

business or not, as its suspension is supposed to be a direct consequence of the funds of the National Bank, on which it was accustomed to rely, being diverted from trade to Government, we may class this disaster as one of the consequences of the war. Those who have most reflected on the vast extent to which credit now enters into all mercantile transactions, will be, we think, the most filled with apprehensions at the probable consequences of a war which has commenced by the Government of Austria striking a fatal blow at credit. Months ago we did what lay in our power to rouse the monied and mercantile classes to express a strong opinion against the Governments engaging in this war, and they will be sure to suffer from it being prosecuted.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there has been comparative quiet, but this is more the consequence, we believe, of a resolution adopted to give all parties concerned in Consols time till Monday evening to enter into arrangements, than of a restoration of confidence. Composition and settlement in the best possible manner are recommended and adopted; and to-day no business was done, because at present it is not known who can be trusted. Before the business is wound up it is supposed that there will be not less than seventy defaulters; but the whole extent of the disaster will not be known till Tuesday. For the account no business is done, and future prices are only nominal. Money stock is very scarce. The price to which Consols have fallen has tempted the public to buy, and there is no longer any to be sold. Its price, therefore, is nominal, too; but this present scarcity will beget an improvement. A period more trying than the last ten days has never been known on the Stock Exchange, and the great, and probably permanent, fall in securities of all kinds has weakened, not to say destroyed, many fortunes. To lose life in battle, in a condition of great excitement, seems a light evil, compared to living for years with blighted hopes and curtailed means; and we must, accordingly, look elsewhere than the battle-field for the most heartrending and most lasting consequences of war.

The bank accounts fully justify the rise in the rate of discount.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 4th day of May, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£31,046,035
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	16,571,035
Silver Bullion	.....
	£31,046,035
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000
Reserve.....	3,163,488
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	5,408,005
Other Deposits.....	15,903,971
Seven Day and other Bills.....	784,700
	£30,933,227
	£30,933,227

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated May 5, 1859.

OPENING OF THE CORNWALL RAILWAY.—The Saltash-bridge, or Royal Albert-bridge, of the Cornwall Railway was formally opened on Monday by the Prince Consort. The work, which has been under the superintendence of Mr. Brunel, has been several years in construction. Great preparations were made by the South Devon Railway Company and the Cornwall Railway Directors, as also by the military and civil departments, to welcome his Royal Highness, who left Windsor Castle about 6 a.m., by special train, and arrived at the bridge soon after noon. The Prince simply opened the bridge by crossing and recrossing, time not permitting him to proceed any distance into Cornwall, and the same cause also prevented the reception of any addresses. The regular traffic of the line will commence this day, and the inauguration of the railway will be celebrated at Truro by a grand banquet. The remainder of the line below Saltash was formally opened by the directors and a large special party immediately after the departure of the Prince Consort.

Name of Company.				London.			Name of Company.			London.			
				T.	F.	No. of Shares.				T.	F.	No. of Shares.	
Amount of Shares.	Amount paid up.			Amount of Shares.	Amount paid up.			Amount of Shares.	Amount paid up.			Amount of Shares.	Amount paid up.
543	12	10	Ambergate, &c.	53	52	Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead, 5 per ct.	48810	20	13	Great Western Canada New
100	100		Birkenhead, Lancashire, and	62	62	Stock	100	100	Cork and Bandon, 5 per cent.	100	all		Ditto Bonds 1876
100	100		Cheshire Junction.	90	90	Stock	100	100	East Anglian, Class A, 5 and 7 p.c.	100	all		Ditto 1873 without op.
100	100		Bristol and Exeter.	73	72	Stock	100	100	— Class B, 6 per cent.	25000	20	"	Ditto 5 p. ct., 1877, ditto
100	100		Caledonian.	14	13	Stock	100	100	— Class C, 7 per cent.	25000	20	"	Madras guar. 4 1/2 per cent.
100	100		Chester and Holyhead.	53 1/2	51	Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per	50000	20	"	Ditto ditto 5 do.
100	100		East Anglian.	41	40	Stock	100	100	cent., No. 1	50000	20	5	Ditto 4 1/2 per cent. Extension
100	100		Eastern Counties.	28	28	Stock	100	100	— No. 2	25000	20	5	Ditto Thirds ditto.
100	100		Eastern Union, class A	14	14	Stock	100	100	— New 6 per cent.	125000	20	2s	Ditto Fourths ditto.
100	100		— class B	86	85	Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, 4 per cent.	25000	20	all	Scinde.
25	25		East Kent.	70	70	Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent.	25000	20	10	Ditto New.
100	100		East Lancashire.	24 1/2	25	Stock	100	100	— 5 per cent. Redeemable at	30000	10	2s6d	Ditto Punjaub.
100	100		Edinburgh and Glasgow	78	80	Stock	100	100	10 per cent. pm.				Trinidad (limited) Scrip
100	100		Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	128	128	Stock	100	100	— 4 1/2 per cent. do.				
100	100		Great Northern	100	100	Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western				
100	100		— A stock	100	100	Stock	100	100	(Ireland), 4 per cent.				
100	100		— B stock	100	100	Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 5 per cent.				
100	100		Great Southern and Western (L)	100	100	Stock	100	100	— con. red. 4 1/2 per cent.				
100	100		Great Western	100	100	Stock	100	100	— irred. 4 per cent.				
100	100		Lancaster and Carlisle	100	100	Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per				
100	100		— Thirds	100	100	Stock	100	100	cent.				
100	100		— New Thirds	100	100	Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar.				
100	100		Lancashire and Yorkshire.	100	100	Stock	100	100	6 per cent.				
100	100		— F. 16 1/2	100	100	Stock	100	100	London and S.W., late Third				
100	100		— 9 1/2 shares	100	100	Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln,				
100	100		London and Blackwall	100	100	Stock	100	100	3 1/2 per cent.				
100	100		London, Brighton, and South C.	100	100	Stock	100	100	— 6 1/2				
100	100		London and North Western.	100	100	Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated, 6 p. ct. Stk.				
100	100		— Eighth	100	100	Stock	100	100	— Bristol and Birm., 6 per ct.				
100	100		London and South-Western.	100	100	Stock	100	100	— 4 1/2 per cent. pref.				
100	100		Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	100	Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent.				
100	100		Metropolitan	100	100	Stock	100	100	North British				
100	100		Midland	100	100	Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Berwick, 4 per				
100	100		— Birmingham and Derby	100	100	Stock	100	100	cent. pref.				
100	100		Midland Great Western (L)	100	100	Stock	100	100	— York, H. and S. purchase				
100	100		Newport, Abr., and Hereford	100	100	Stock	100	100	— North Staffordshire				
100	100		Norfolk	100	100	Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver-				

ENGLISH STOCKS.	Fri.	ENGLISH STOCKS.	Fri.	FOREIGN STOCKS.	Fri.	FOREIGN STOCKS.	Fri.
Bank Stock, div. 5½ p. c. ½-year	215	India Loan Scrip	92	Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent .....	..	Russian Bonds, 1822, 5p. ct. in 3 st ..	..
3 per ct. Reduced Anns.	80½	Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 1000l. ....	..	Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent .....	..	Ditto ½ per cent.	90
Ditto for Opening .....	..	Ditto under 1000l.	15	Ditto ½ per cent. 1838.	88½	Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent.	65
3 per cent. Consols Anns.	80½	Bank Stock for account Aug. 5 .....	..	Ditto 5 per cent., 1820 and 1839 ..	..	Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	37½
Ditto for Opening .....	..	3 p. ct. Cons. for account do .....	..	Ditto 5 per cent., 1843 .....	..	Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred .....	..
New 3 per cent. Anns.	80½	Ditto for Opening do .....	..	Ditto ½ per cent. 1858 .....	..	Ditto Passive Bonds .....	..
Ditto for Opening .....	..	India Stock, for account do .....	..	Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent. ....	..	Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not fd. ..	..
New 3½ per cent. Anns. ....	..	Exchequer Bills, 2d. and 1¼d. p. day ..	..	Ditto Account .....	..	Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent. ....	..
New 2½ per cent. Anns. ....	..	Ditto 1000l. ....	..	Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent. ....	..	Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed	26
5 per cent. ....	..	Ditto 500l. " .....	..	Ditto 3 per cent. ....	..	Venezuela 5 per cent.	16
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860 .....	..	Ditto Small	17	Danish Bonds, 3 per cent., 1826 .....	..	Ditto Deferred 2 per cent. ....	..
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1850 ..	..	Ditto Advertised 1½ .....	..	Ditto 5 per cent. Bonds .....	..	[Divs. on above payable in London.] ..	..
Ditto exp. Jan. 5, 1860. ....	..	Ditto Bonds, A 1858 3½ p. ct. ....	..	Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders ..	..	Belgian Bonds 4½ per cent. ....	..
Ditto " Jan. 5, 1860. ....	..	Ditto under 1000l. ....	..	Grenada Bonds, New Active, 2½ p. c. ..	..	Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders ..	50½
Ditto " April 5, 1865 .....	..	Ditto B 1859 .....	..	Ditto Deferred	4½	Ditto 4 per cent. Certificates	92
India Stock, 10½ per cent. ....	..	Ditto under 1000 " .....	..	Guatemala .....	..	Peruvian Dollar Bonds .....	..
Do. Loan Debentures .....	..			Mexican 3 per cent.	10½	PARIS .....	..
				Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent. ....	..	French Rentes, 4½ per cent. ....	..
				Ditto ½ per cent. (Urribarren)	30½	Ditto 3 per cent. ....	..
				Portuguese Bonds, 3 per cent., 1853 ..	..		..

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.						JOINT-STOCK BANKS.					
No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.	No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.
22500	20% per cent.	Australasia	40	£ s. d.	80½	20000	0% per cent.	National Bank	50	25	0 0
10000	7% per cent.	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	21	25000	20% per cent.	New South Wales	20	20	0 0
6000	5% per cent.	Bank of London	100	50 0 0	..	50400	12% per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	0 0
20000	0% per cent.	British North American	50	50 0 0	55	25000	..	Ottoman Bank	20	20	0 0
32200	5% per cent.	Char. of India, Australia, and China ..	20	10 0 0	10½	20000	14% per cent.	Provincial of Ireland	100	25	0 0
4500	5% per cent.	City Bank	100	50 0 0	01	4000	14% per cent.	Ditto New	10	10	0 0
20000	0% per cent.	Colonial	100	25 0 0	..	12000	5% per cent.	Ionian Bank	25	25	0 0
25000	0% per cent.	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	17½	12000	12% per cent.	South Australia	25	12	10 0
25000	0% per cent.	Eng. Scot. and Aust. Chartered	20	20 0 0	14½	4000	..	Ditto New	25	25	0 0
35000	0% per cent.	London Chartered Bank of Australia ..	20	20 0 0	21	32000	10% per cent.	Union of Australia .....	..	10	0 0
20000	12% per cent.	London and County	50	20 0 0	..	8000	20% per cent.	Ditto New	16	3	0 0
30000	22½% per cent.	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	30½	100000	..	Union of Hamburgh	60	10	0 0
50000	14% per cent.	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	47	60000	15% per cent.	Union of London	100	60	0 0
10000	10% per cent.	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	..	3000	3% per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank	100	50	0 0
25000	10% per cent.	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	..	4000	3% per cent.	Western of London	100	50	0 0

* Ex Dividend or ex. New.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.

THE uncertainty of affairs, and the impediments thrown in the way of trade, have, in a great measure, paralysed business. Only that which is required for home consumption is transacted, and the markets generally may be described as dull. Even the wheat market, which has for some days tended upwards, has had a downward tendency to-day, and the prices were considerably lower. For barley and oats there was a brisk demand, on account of the armies; and 27,000 quarters of barley recently imported from the Mediterranean were bought, and immediately re-shipped for that quarter. The purchase was made on account of the French Government, which cannot find on the spot the means of providing its troops with forage. It must be incurring for this purpose, and will, before the campaign is over, incur an enormous expense for its army in Italy. Abroad the corn markets are rising in consequence of the war demand and the unfavourable weather. At home, too, provisions have generally tended upwards, from an expectation that there would be an increased demand to supply troops and sailors. Freights also are looking upwards, notwithstanding the monetary check trade has received, as the war will prevent the employment of merchants-ships belonging to the belligerents. Austrian ships have already been withdrawn or laid up. The produce markets generally have been affected by the increase in the value of money, and speculative purchases, except of saltpetre, have almost ceased. All these markets are consequently inactive, though consumption continues large; and the purchases which consumption necessitates, the sales being nearly unaltered, are the only transactions we hear of.

HOME, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

It having been officially stated that no treaty has been entered into between France and Russia, there was very little disposition shown to operate in English wheat to-day. The show of samples was small, and it was with some difficulty that Monday's advanced rates were supported. The imports of foreign wheat are 16,140 quarters. Most descriptions were held at full prices; but the business transacted was very limited. Scarcely any floating cargoes were on offer. We had a moderate inquiry for barley at previous rates, and fine malt supported Monday's currency. Oats were much less active, and damp parcels were rather easier. Beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly.

At the public sales of Colonial wool, which commenced yesterday, the attendance of both home and foreign buyers was large. The biddings were moderately active, but owing to the unfavourable state of foreign politics, and the excitement consequent upon the General Election at home, prices, in most instances, were at a reduction on former rates. Sydney wools may be quoted 1½d. to 2d. per lb., and Port Philip 2½d. to 3d. lower. There was a very small quantity of Cape wools in the sale, and prices experienced a corresponding decline.

The markets for Russian produce remain flat. A telegram from St. Petersburg announces an advance of 6 ro. in the price of tallow, the quotation being 197 ro. on the spot and for delivery in June. The exchange on London has fallen to 83½d.

Tea.—Since our last report the business doing in all kinds of tea has been very moderate, at barely stationary prices. Common sound Congou is selling at 1s. 2d. per lb.

Sugar.—There is still a moderate demand for good and fine raw sugars, at about stationary prices; but all other kinds have moved off slowly, at a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. East India has sold at 36s. to 44s.; Bengal, 36s. to 43s. 6d.; Mauritius, 40s. to 44s.; Penang, 35s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.; Manilla, 37s. to 39s. per cwt. All refined goods are a slow inquiry, and common brown lumps are selling at 52s. 6d. per cwt.

Molasses.—Our market is very flat, at last week's currency.

Coffee.—Ceylon coffee moves off slowly, and prices are barely supported. Most other kinds rule about stationary. The supply on offer was only moderate.

Cocoa.—Fine samples support former terms; but other kinds are almost nominal.

Rice.—The demand has fallen off, yet the advance paid for all kinds during the week has been 6d. to 9d. per cwt. Fine white Bengal is worth 13s. 6d. per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—This article is rather dearer. Several parcels have changed hands at from 45s. to 48s. per cwt.

COTTON.—Great heaviness prevails in the demand, and prices are still drooping.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Hemp is dull, with sellers of Petersburg clean 32½ 10s. per ton. Flax is dull.

WOOL.—The public sales have opened at a decline off from 2d. to 3d. per lb.

SPIRITS.—There is a steady demand for rum, at full quotations. Fair Demerara, proof, has sold at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per gallon. Brandy is quiet, but grain spirits are held for more money.

FRUIT.—Rather an improved feeling is apparent in the demand, and prices are supported.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron is dull at 48s. 6d. to 48s. 9d. cash. The shipments, last week, were 12,035 tons, against 16,681 tons in the corresponding week in 1858. Spelter is very dull, at £18 10s. to £18 15s. per ton. Other metals rule inactive.

OILS.—Linseed oil sells slowly at £29 10s. to £30. Most other oils support former terms. Spirits of turpentine, 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. per cwt.

TALLOW.—P.Y.C. is quoted at 56s. per cwt. on the spot, and for the last three months delivery.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

An extraordinary general meeting of the West-end of London and Crystal Palace Railway Company is called for the 16th of May, to sanction the sale or lease of the company's main line and Norwood branch to the Brighton Railway Company.

The directors of the Central Oude Railway Company, convene a meeting of the shareholders for the 9th of May, to confirm the proposed amalgamation with the Oude Railway Company.

At the meeting of the Northern of France Railway Company, held at Paris on the 28th April, the dividend for the year 1858 was fixed at 61 francs per share.

The Scinde Railway Company have paid this week, to the credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council, 65,400l. on account of capital of the Scinde Railway from Kurrachee to Kotree.

ROMAN RAILWAYS.—The Albano railway was traversed by the engineers on Wednesday, the 27th ult. Their report is favourable to its being opened, and nothing more is needed now than the approbation and permission of the Government.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—Reports on nine accidents that occurred on railroads during the first three months of the present year have just been published. It is suggested that on the East Lancashire line of railway the very dangerous practice of disconnecting the engine from the train while in motion be discontinued. An accident at Hitchin on the 3rd of January (Great Northern line) is traceable to the inefficient arrangement for telegraphic signals at the minor stations, where, owing to "economy," a single platform porter at night has (or had) to attend to his signals, to clean out the waiting-rooms, and to give the best attention possible under the circumstances to the telegraph instrument in the booking-office, and to the train book. Bad "pointing" arrangements were the cause of a collision at Bolton (Lancashire and Yorkshire line), on the 13th of January. An accident on the North London Railway on New Year's Day arose from a stray bullock, the cattle-siding arrangement being defective. The Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway requires a double line, as the traffic is too large for the present single line of rails.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

The sum of 44,280l. has been paid into the Indian Treasury to the credit of the Madras Irrigation Company, making, with the other payments of a like nature effected since the 27th February last, the sum of 227,401l. already paid in advance of calls, and, with the 47,000l. deposits received in England, a total of 274,401l. received by the Secretary of State for India in Council from this company on account of its capital.

NATIONAL DEBT.—79,311,563l. is the gross total amount of the sums received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the Public Debt on account of savings-banks and friendly societies from August, 1817, to November, 1858. The gross amount of all sums paid to the trustees was 40,939,473l. The Commissioners, in the year 1858, granted 71,197l. immediate, and 811l. deferred annuities. The total stock at the account of the Military Savings-bank on the 5th of January last was 286,120l.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.—This Company, the Credit Mobilier, at their meeting at Paris on Saturday, decided on making no further distribution for the year 1858. The total profits during that period have been about 480,000l., of which 120,000. was divided at 1l. a share in January last. The remaining 360,000l. is carried to the reserve to meet losses by depreciation since the commencement of the present year.

LICENSED TRADES.—Certain trades cannot be carried on in this kingdom without a licence. The following is a list of such trades and the total amount of revenue derived from the licences issued by Government—viz., auctioneers, 43,580l.; brewers (in number 40,418), 81,029l.; beer, cider, and perry dealers (108,804), 304,688l.; maltsters (6,157), 18,636l.; malt roasters (12), 445l.; dealers in roasted malt (21), 210l.; papermakers (326), 1,642l.; soap-makers (204), 1,505l.; distillers (22), 1,963l.; rectifiers (99), 1,588l.; chymists using stills (182), 110l.; spirit dealers (63,255), 560,557l.; retailers of "sweets" (9,655), 10,412l.; tea dealers (114,319), 84,663l.; tobacconists (212,950), 70,887l.; vinegar makers (61), 345l.; wine dealers, (27,446), 88,765l.; postmasters (24,743), 137,496l.; stage coach proprietors (7,013), 10,695l.; hackney carriage proprietors (5,474), 5,474l. The gross total revenue from all these licences amounts to 1,425,102l., in the whole of the United Kingdom.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

A STATE concert, a levee, and a drawing room will precede the celebration of the birthday in May, after which the Queen and Royal Family will pay a visit to Osborne, and remain there a week or ten days.

The Grand Duchess Olga of Russia (born Princess of Baden), wife of the Grand Duke Michael, gave birth to a son at St. Petersburg in the afternoon of the 26th ult.

M. Horace Vernet's marriage with Madame du Bois Richeux was celebrated on the 29th ult. in the private chapel of the Archbishop of Paris.

The Duke of Vallombrosa has just presented his rich museum of antiquities, collected by himself in Egypt, Syria, India, and China, to the Museum of Turin.

The Duchess of Genoa has arrived at Chambéry.

The Queen of Spain on Good Friday was, according to custom, washing the feet of some poor old women; her Majesty's bracelet fell off, and one of the women, picking it up, offered it to her Majesty. "My good woman," said the Queen, "keep it." It was worth 150l.

The Hon. Mrs. Leland Noel died at Exton, Rutland, on Monday last. She was the daughter of Mr. J. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, Notts, and married, in 1824, the Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, brother of the Earl of Gainsborough.

Baron James Rothschild has, in consequence of the war, resigned the Austrian Consulship, which he has held for many years.

The Rev. E. F. Ventris, vicar of West Mersea, has been presented with an elegant silver inkstand by the parishioners of Stanway on resigning the curacy of that parish.

Mr. W. H. Gore Langton, M.P., is labouring under very severe illness, caused by the excitement of the late contest.

A loving-cup and salver have been presented to Mr. Frederick Ledger, of the *Era*, by Mr. Barney Williams, for his "unremitting labours to promote the interests of the drama."

The National Scotch Church, Regent-square, St. Pancras, has been sold for 6,000l. The building was erected in 1827, from designs by Mr. Tite, architect, and will accommodate 1,000 persons; and the auctioneer stated that the building and freehold site had cost 25,000l.

Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., was buried in Corkbeg churchyard, which is distant about a mile from Aghada-hall, and twenty miles from Cork, on the 15th ult. The coffin was borne to the grave on the shoulders of the sorrow-stricken tenantry.

The Earl of Derby has offered the Bishopric of Bangor, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Bethell, to the Rev. R. Bonnor, vicar of Ruabon, near Wrexham. The rev. gentleman is said to owe his elevation to the influence of Mr. Gladstone.

The funeral of General Bount took place at Turin on Sunday, in the presence of the civil and military authorities. The loss of this general officer has caused universal regret amongst both Piedmontese and French.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, has arrived from Cadiz and Gibraltar, where he has been staying for the benefit of his health.

Hereford Cathedral, says the *Builder*, is undergoing a process of renovation with a vengeance. The fine old Norman pillars and arches are now supporting a roof which is painted and decorated to resemble one of the singing halls or galleries with which our metropolis abounds, while all that once was venerable has vanished.

On Easter Monday a letter was received by post at the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, containing the munificent gift of 500*l.* in aid of that charity.

The Dutch Government have applied to the Chambers for a credit of 6,000,000 guilders (500,000*l.*) for defensive purposes.

In the Paris corn market during the past week prices both of flour and wheat have advanced. The four marks were quoted as high as 47*f.* 50*c.* and 48*f.* the sack of 157 kilogrammes, inferior qualities of flour being from that price to 44*f.* Wheat quoted at 24*f.* to 25*f.* 50*c.* the 120 Kilos.

The capitalists of Frankfort are so much afraid of war, that the question has been seriously discussed by the bank directors whether it is not advisable to remove the large stores of bullion in the cellars of that establishment to some other town.

A telegram from Trieste, dated Saturday (received by Mr. Reuter), states that the directors of the Austrian Lloyds have published an official announcement that, on account of political complications, their vessels will for the present discontinue running to foreign ports.

There is to be a congress of musical composers and artists in Leipsic, from the 1st to the 4th of June, which will comprehend four musical performances. At the second of these Dr. Liszt's "*Gran Mass*" will be produced: at the third the *Mass* of Sebastian Bach.

The French official returns of the production and consumption of beet-root sugar for the first quarter of the present year, show that the quantity manufactured from the beginning of the season up to the end of March was 127,591,989 kilogrammes, or 20,435,875 less than for the corresponding period of last year.

The anniversary meeting of the Horticultural Society was held on Monday. A report from the council for the past year was read, and a ballot was taken for officers; when the Prince Consort was elected president; William Wilson Saunders, Esq., F.R.S., treasurer; and Professor Lindley, secretary, for the ensuing year.

The wholesale booksellers of the metropolis have resolved to close their respective establishments during the summer season on Saturday at two o'clock.

An official note has been communicated to the French provincial journals stating that the price of exoneration for conscripts of the contingent of 1858 remains fixed at 2,000*f.*

In a discussion which took place at the Liverpool Town Council, on Wednesday, the Town Clerk stated that the total cost of St. George's Hall, up to the present time, amounted to 330,659*l.*

The effect on the merchant service of the Government bounty offered to seamen can scarcely yet be ascertained. The supposition is that it will lead to an increase of between 20*s.* and 30*s.* per month in the rate of wages.

The population of Milan, according to a recent census, is, exclusively of the garrison, 192,742 souls. This is greater than that of Rome, and of every city in Italy except Naples.

Among the passengers to England by the Cape mail steamer which arrived this week, is the Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, who comes home for the purpose of making an appeal for aid in carrying out the mission work of his diocese.

The *Northern Daily Express* says:—A French man of war, the brig *Agile*, arrived in the Tyne, on Sunday, and is now moored at the Low-lights. She is evidently well manned. There are also several Austrian vessels in the harbour.

The election of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland will take place in the Palace of Holyrood on Tuesday. There are three vacancies to be filled up, and the candidates are the Earls of Morton and Haddington and Lord Saltoun. No opposition will be offered.

While the 5th Lancers were exercising on the Curragh, while charging in squadrons, the lance belonging to one of the men in the front rank slipped from his grasp, the butt-end, owing to the force of the movement, became fixed in the ground, whereupon the point of the lance entered the horse's breast and penetrated the body. The wound being mortal the horse was immediately shot. The rider escaped unhurt.

Mrs. Leatham, of Heath, near Wakefield, has two sons and a son-in-law returned as members of the House of Commons. Her eldest son, Mr. W. H. Leatham, for Wakefield; her youngest son, for Huddersfield; and her son-in-law is John Bright.

The young Duc de Chartres, holds the rank of sub-lieutenant in the regiment of dragoons at Nice commanded by General Caccia. The participation by a grandson of King Louis Philippe in a contest undertaken under such circumstances may well astonish some people.

M. Granier de Cassagnac, the slashing writer who so long did government duty in the *Constitutionnel*, has assumed the direction of the *Pays*, or *Journal de l'Empire*.

The *Espana*, of Madrid, says:—Government has received a message from our ambassador at Rome, that it is desirable to increase the garrisons of the Balearic Islands by 10,000 men, in case the Pope, in the event of having to abandon his capital, should decide on establishing the seat of the Holy See in one of our Mediterranean islands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the royal family returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor on Wednesday. On Tuesday the Duke of Saxe-Coburg took his leave and returned to the continent. The Queen's dinner party on Thursday included the Princess Alice, the Baron de Beust, the Marquis of Exeter, Earl de la Warr, Earl of Malmesbury, Major General the Right Hon. J. and Lady Alice Peel, Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, and Lieut-General Sir William and Lady Codrington. Duke Pelisier had an audience to take leave of her Majesty upon his recall to Paris.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Information has been received by her Majesty of the departure of his Royal Highness from Rome for Civita Vecchia, where he embarked on board her Majesty's ship *Scourge* to proceed to Gibraltar.

PRINCE ALFRED.—A letter from Beyrout informs us that a more sensible course has been taken lately by those who have the care of the royal midshipman. When the Euryalus anchored in the Beyrout Roads, the Pacha, attended by all the civil and military functionaries of the province, went on board to pay their respects to the prince. They could not understand how it was that the son of a reigning sovereign could possibly waive his rank whilst learning his profession. They were, however, received on board by the captain, and although introduced to the prince, were told that he was to be considered as a simple midshipman of the frigate. They were much surprised, and still more disappointed, when told that the prince was only a young man learning his duty as a naval officer. They can hardly understand this, but yet they admire the stern discipline which makes no distinction between the son of the sovereign and the son of a subject. They have magnified Major Cowell's rank into that of a general officer, and believe that the prince is attended by a general wherever he goes. Many of the more wealthy chiefs brought down with them horses, arms, and other valuables, which they intended to beg his Royal Highness to accept of, and cannot comprehend how it is that he would not be allowed to receive them. In short, there has been no more fuss made about the Euryalus and Prince Alfred than there would have been about any other large frigate, one of whose midshipmen was furnished with good letters of introduction. The Euryalus leaves to-morrow either for Malta or Constantinople.

THE LIBERATOR!—War is declared, and France is in its element. Louis Napoleon has appointed himself the liberator of Italy, and the French people, grateful for the freedom which he has secured to them, are enchanted with his magnanimity, rejoice already in his expected triumphs, and place the crown of the victor upon the Imperial brow. When Italy is free, they may begin to think about themselves again; at present enthusiasm takes the place of self-interest and self-esteem, and the sacrifice would be complete were it not for the glory in prospect which enters into the popular bargain. The cards have been well arranged, the game is well set out, the tricks are all counted before they are taken, and the chances of loss are set aside as unworthy of consideration by a generous and noble nation. All political, commercial, and grovelling calculations are put out of the question, and France enters upon the new crusade with the energy of youth, and the trusting confidence of a grateful slave. May the result be as satisfactory as the promise is dazzling, and may independent Italy be the forerunner of free and enlightened France!

Telegraph. The legitimist journal, the *Union*, states that the Count de Chambord is about to leave Austria and take up his residence in Holland.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—A court was held on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor presiding. Mr. Sheriff Conder, alderman elect for the ward of Bassishaw, was introduced, and took the usual oaths. A petition was presented from Samuel Oldfield and Co., of Hull, complaining of the conduct of Edward Sampson Hogg, a Russia broker, from which they had sustained loss, and praying that his sureties might be ordered to make good that loss. The City Solicitor was directed to sue the parties unless the money was paid forthwith. A petition was presented from the inhabitants of Cornhill, in relation to obstruction in the traffic from persons with barrows and others selling fruit in the streets. The petition was referred to the general purpose committee, after some discussion, and the court adjourned.

THE DUKE OF LEEDS.—We have to record the death of the Duke of Leeds, who expired at half-past four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, after a short but severe illness. In default of issue, the dukedom and other dignities devolve upon his cousin, Lord Godolphin, eldest son of the first peer of that title, who was elder brother of the late duke's father.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Court on Thursday, voted the sum of one hundred guineas to the Neapolitan exiles, not, as the speakers were careful to say, from a charitable motive alone, but in vindication of the great principle of freedom. The election of judge of the Sheriffs' Court then took place. There were a great many candidates, but most of them received very little support. Mr. Kerr was ultimately elected by a majority of two over Mr. Corrie.

SUNDAY LAW IN CHICHESTER.—Edward Blyde, who is a vendor of sweetmeats consumed by children, has been twice before the bench charged with trading on a Sunday. His shop is visited on a Sunday afternoon principally by children who have a half-penny to spend. He was last week convicted of the serious offence of selling an orange and a penny-worth of pear-drops on a Sunday. Monstrous fruit-er! For this diabolical offence the culprit was fined "5*s.* and 9*s.* costs," in default, a distress warrant to issue, "and if this should not produce the amount, defendant to be exposed for six hours in the stocks!" Thus said the Agnewite magistrates of the city.—*West Sussex Gazette*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Brussels Independence* says that the Emperor has given a private audience to a cardinal sent on a mission to the French Government, and that his holiness persists in retaining the power of leaving Rome in certain eventualities.

The *Nord* states the daughter of Baron Hubner, the late Austrian Minister at Paris, remains in that city, and will shortly be married to M. de Banneville, the late representative of France at Vienna.

THE FRENCH NAVY.—The *Ocean de Brest* states that the marines on temporary leave have been recalled, and those who have completed their time of service are not to be discharged. The recall of the officers extends to those who have the rank of captain of frigate. The permanent levy will be extended to all quartermasters and seamen from twenty to forty years of age, having had less than four years' service in the State, and who have been discharged upwards of a year. The marines called out will sail on urgent service, and will receive double pay.

ITALY AND THE FRENCH.—It is announced that a public meeting will be held in Hyde-park, to-morrow, May 8, at three o'clock, to express the thanks of the people to the Emperor Napoleon and the French nation, "for their support of liberty, justice, and independence in Italy, against the political tyranny and papistical and intolerant persecutions of Austria," the old radical Dr. Webb, of Marylebone, will take the chair, on the reviewing ground, near the Marble Arch.

THE POPE AND THE AUSTRIANS. The second edition of the *Times* contains an interesting letter from Rome, dated the evening of Saturday last. The correspondent writes:

On the evening of the 26th 1,400 Austrians disembarked at Ancona; on the morning of the 27th 200 more. A battalion of Chasseurs and a squadron of Hulus were to be at Pesaro in the evening, and on Friday (that is yesterday) it was expected they would arrive in Ancona. Two other steamers on the evening of the 27th were bringing in five sailing vessels with troops; another followed them closely, and three others were seen at a distance, and had been signalled. If each contained troops the garrison will amount to 10,000 men. Other battalions are ready at Trieste for embarkation for the same destination. The immense material of war alarms people even more than the number of troops. The road to the port has been closed to conceal what is disembarked, but five cannons have been openly taken to the Boulevard of St. Agostino. Balls, bombs, and rockets in enormous quantities are visible in all directions; 700 persons are working on a

height which commands the fortress called Monte Pulito. The Austrians work in an entrenched camp and in the immediate neighbourhood. They have taken possession of the casino of Cardinal Ferretti, villas, and various *fabriques*. They are making a covered road, are reconstructing the Lunette, fortifying the telegraph, placing a battery at the Cappuccini, and all around strengthening it with cannon towards both sea and land, especially towards the land. The city has the appearance of being in a state of siege; in a few days it will be ready for defence.

The Austrian officers fear the blowing up of a powder magazine, in the fortress, where there are 1,500,000 lbs. of gunpowder. Still additional quantities are being brought in in barrels.

The Papal banners are still unfolded, but as if in mockery. The Austrians dispose of everything as usual. The few cannoneers belonging to the Pope that remained were to have been sent away on the 28th; their barracks had been already taken from them. The Gonfaloniere protests strongly against these acts, and refuses everything. The Delegate is embarrassed, not having received precise orders from Rome. The telegraph from Ancona to Bologna is in the hands of the Austrians; that to Rome is open to the public an hour or so in the day. There was talk in Ancona of preparations to resist a blockade on the part of France, and to give support to a body of 30,000 Neapolitans, who were said to have crossed the Tronto and joined the Austrians.

Such is the information which I received through letters from Ancona. As a positive fact I know that the Pope has again protested most strongly against his States being made a battlefield, and against this sudden invasion of the Austrians, in spite of his remonstrances and protests. News has reached us this afternoon that General Ulloa, so well known for his defence of Venice, and who is now in the service of the King of Sardinia, is marching southwards towards Rieta, with a detachment of Tuscan. We cannot make out what their object is. I told you in my morning letter that some of the French troops now in Rome were ordered off to Rieta also; but I must suspend the statement—nothing positive is known or can be affirmed; indeed, officers themselves do not know their destination. A curious incident took place this morning, I hear. The Papal dragoons were reviewed on the Pincio, and at the conclusion the commanding officer is said to have addressed them, and cried out, "Viva Pio Nono, e ti Re delle Du Sicilie!" The cry was, however, received in dead silence. The Roman youth are burning with impatience to start, and 1,000 are now ready at a moment's notice. To-day the great nobility will be called upon to subscribe—indeed, throughout the higher circles of society the greatest enthusiasm prevails for the Italian cause. A telegraphic dispatch arrived yesterday directing the Prince of Wales to leave Rome. The day fixed upon originally for his departure was the 9th of May. This date will be anticipated by a week, as he will leave on Monday, the 2nd of May. He is going on a yachting expedition, which is to include the coast of Spain and Gibraltar. He will leave in the Scourge, commanded by Prince Hohenlohe, a cousin of her Majesty.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Man of Fortune. Routledge and Co.
Routledge's Shakespeare. Part XXXVIII. Routledge and Co.
Lo Follet. No. CLII. Simpkin and Marshall.
The Virginians. No. XIX. Bradbury and Evans.
Knight's History of England. No. XL. Bradbury and Evans.
The English Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences. Part IV. Bradbury and Evans.
The Universal Review. No. III. W. H. Allen and Co.
The Constitution Press. New Series. No. II. Saunders and Otley.
Kingston's Magazine for Boys. No. III. Bosworth and Harrison.
The Amateur's Magazine. No. VIII., Vol. I. Piper and Co.
Tales from Blackwood. No. XIV. W. Blackwood and Sons.
The National Magazine. Part XXXI. W. Kent and Co.
Lord Byron's Poetical Works. Part IV. John Murray.
Boswell's Life of Johnson. Part III. J. Murray.
The North British Review. No. LX. W. P. Kennedy, Edinburgh.
Bible Training. By D. Stone. Thomas Constable, Edinburgh.
The Eclectic, for May. Ward & Co.
The Enthusiast's Journal. No. XV. Piper and Co.
The Ladies' Treasury. No. XXVII. Ward and Lock.
Kelly's Railway Guide, for May. Kelly and Co.
Revue Britannique. No. IV. Avril 1859.
The Mechanics' Magazine. Parts III. and IV. Robertson, Brooman, and Co.
Hudibras. H. G. Bohn.
Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature. Part IV. H. G. Bohn.

The Naval History of Great Britain. By W. James. 6 vols. Vol. 1. R. Bentley.

Trust for Trust. 3 vols. Smith, Elder and Co.
The Chief's Daughter. J. H. and J. Parker.
Tait's Magazine. No. 305. Eden, Sutherland, and Knox.

The Art Journal. No. 53. J. S. Virtue.
History of the Old Convent. T. and T. Clarke.
Robert Moray. Chapman and Hall.
The Three Palaces, &c. Bosworth and Harrison.
Cassell's Family Prayer. Part XVII. Vol. 3. Canada and the Western States of America.

H. Baillieze.
Journal of the Dublin Statistical Society. Part 16. McGlashan and Gill, Dublin.

Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life. John Churchill.
The Parian Chronicle Subversive of the Common Chronology. By Franke Parker, M.A. H. and J. Parker.

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